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THE GREAT RIFLE CONTEST.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE DOLLYMOUNT MATCH.

EARLY AND ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS—THE TRIP TO THE RANGE—THE EXCITEMENT OF THE SHOOTING—SURPRISES OF THE DAY—THE CHANGING SENTIMENTS OF THE VISITORS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Tuesday night, June 29, 1875.

The morning broke cold and dark and gray, big with the fate of Irish riflemen. "So much the better," said the wiseacres who fancied—not altogether wrongly—that cloudy weather and a *soupçon* of a breeze would be favorable to the home team. "So much the worse," said the sight-seers, who in this good city of Dublin dearly love a show, and were not particularly anxious which side happened to be victorious, save perhaps, that they inclined just a little more to their fellow-countrymen than to their "American cousins." Cold and dark and gray the clouds floated over the city, which was steeped in a dull, misty vapor, through which the tall spires pierced like icebergs in a fog. The greatest possible interest had been excited by the match, and those who had made up their minds to be present at the great contest between the doughty brethren of the rifle teams were greatly exercised as to whether Jupiter Pluvius would be propitious or otherwise. From an early hour the streets were thronged, and signs of unwonted bustle were visible in all the principal thoroughfares. As the day was a Catholic holiday a large number of the artisan class were free to make the best use of the occasion, and enjoy, if they chose, the unusual spectacle of a great rifle match, the condition of the law with regard to the carrying of arms in Ireland being such as practically to exclude the mass of the people from any participation in such pursuits, and consequently to weaken their interest therein. The occasion, however, was one most likely to awaken their interest and enlist their sympathies, and a most remarkable feature of the match was the really genuine feelings of enthusiasm exhibited with regard to it by the working classes, who thronged to the North Bull in thousands, and evinced a most laudable anxiety for that "fair play" which is popularly known as "bonny play." Well-dressed groups, composed of stalwart men and comely girls, were to be encountered at the street corners, and a little later on the tram-cars were besieged and jarvies plied a "roaring trade."

The great centres of departure were Carlisle Bridge, the Sackville street end of Abbey street, and the Nelson Pillar, in Sackville street, from whence an innumerable cortége of cars was to be seen pouring down Earl street, freighted with a well-contented crowd of holiday folk, who seemed ready to accept the present weather conditions—unpromising enough—with unfailing equanimity and good temper, and trust to luck *(more Hibernico)* for whatever the afternoon might bring. How they rattled away, gladsome and happy, "ilka lassie" with "her laddie," the Larry Doolans of the city wearing that peculiar self-satisfied look which they invariably put on with their Sunday clothes. The big policemen at the street corners smiled benignantly, and forgot to chase the truant urchins from the pavement. It was clearly and unmistakably a holiday-look the north side of the city had put on—such a one as is observed at the Baldoyle Summer race meeting, or at the other side of the Liffey when the great Punchestown gathering is being celebrated. It was to be seen in the fast-driving cars, in the thronged condition of the streets, in the very dress of the people one met at every turn, in the posters to be seen everywhere announcing the facilities for reaching the "North Bull," the various attractions of the evening papers and the marvelously interesting performances at the various theatres; the newness and extent of the placards in the streets leading toward the Clontarf road affording strong proof that the bill-posters also had determined to make their "hay while the sun shone." Wandering thus through various streets, endeavoring to profit by what might seem a meaningless tour midst devious ways, having run the gantlet through crowds of laughing girls and jovial youths, I found myself seated on an outside car, which bowled along at a capital pace.

ON THE ROAD TO DOLLYMOUNT.

This begins at the Amiens Street Railway Station, and for present purposes may be taken to end at the bridge which leads to the North Bull. The drive is an enjoyable one, the Jarvey is a first rate specimen of his class, lively, witty, communicative. He tells some apocryphal anecdotes, has a word to say about Brian Boru, who was "killed sayin' his prayers by a lot of Danish spalpeens," and mixes us up the legendary history of that Irish potentate with the story of him that "wore the collar of gold." He does not drive a bit the worse for his slight mistakes in history, and his raillery of the passers-by, with whom he keeps up a dropping fire of compliments (for the fair sex) and witticisms, (for the men,) is excessively racy and enjoyable. He points out all the places worth noting on each side of the road; indeed, he indicates a number of places which can exist only in his imagination or far away beyond the gray mists which still hang over the horizon. Along the roadside the fields look bright and green. The hedge rows are pleasant to look at, though the weather is more like that of April than of June. There is a dew upon the leaves and the air is heavy with moisture; yet out of the cottages, the wayside houses, the handsome villas not a few people come to glance at the passers-by, perchance to get a look at those gallant American "shooters" who have come so many miles across the waves to measure strength with the Irish gentlemen whom they have seen often enough passing on their way to the ranges on the "Bull." There, peeping over the ivy-clad wall, one sees a typical Irish face, bright-eyed, olive-hued, the cheeks flushed with excitement—the bright eyes aglow peering out across the roadway between the boughs of overhanging trees as they recognize some friend who passes by unconscious that their dark orbs have been bent upon him; and then the old ladies look from behind the closed windows, and chubby children run almost under the horses' feet, and country people—for we are getting rapidly out of town—gape with that open-mouthed astonishment which we miss in city folk. Tram-cars pass by empty on their way to town; faster cars "take the road" of us, while we in turn pass the slower ones; pedestrians trudge patiently on; we arrive at the bridge which spans a jut of the sea, and after a walk of a quarter of a mile we reach the coast guard station, to the left of which runs the path to the ranges. When the tide is in the sea separates the "Bull" from the mainland; now the tide is out, and another quickwitted Jarvey brings us rapidly across the sands.

AT THE RANGES.

We are among the early arrivals, and yet a considerable number have already collected together. There is the pigeon-house, dim, dull, and threatening; there are the outlines of historic Howth, frowning Ben Eder, looking gloomily through the haze; away to the left stretches the great plain on which was fought the famous battle which gave a final blow to the power of the Danes in Ireland. The shooting is about to commence, and we are obliged to put an end to our historical reminiscences. The preliminaries are arranged and the opposing teams are at the targets.

These are the representatives of the two friendly clubs who erewhile met in amicable contest at Creedmoor, "six of one and half a dozen of the other," as our witty Jehu remarked, and a hush falls upon the crowd as the signal is given to commence the work of the day. It was curious to notice the effect produced upon the throng by the curious positions assumed by the riflemen. Never had they seen such shooting before. That a gentleman should shoot in a prone position leaning on his elbow, as did that magnificent specimen of a true American, Col. Bodine, who fully maintained his right to the soubriquet of "Old Reliable," was intelligible enough, but they were fairly puzzled when they saw Col. Gildersleeve lie upon his back, put his left arm behind his neck, and fire with his rifle between his knees.

The first competition (800 yards) was undistinguished by any particular incident. The shooting was remarkably fine; Mr. Wilson, for the Irish, made a 58, out of a possible 60; Mr. Johnson, 58; and Mr. Pollock, 59. For the Americans, Gen. Dakin and Mr. Fulton made 58; Mr. Yale, 57; and Mr. Coleman, 56; Col. Bodine's score being 52. The Irish won by 1!—338 to 337. This looked well for the home team, as it was expected that they would do much better at the longer ranges, and the result was received with a quiet satisfaction. There was no exuberant enthusiasm, and an earnest spirit of endeavor signalized the manner of the riflemen, while the general public appeared, impartially enough, to suspend their judgments. Nevertheless those who were anxious about the success of the Irish were inclined to be rather sanguine regarding their ultimate victory. Alas, for the vanity of human wishes! *Aliter diis visum est.*

At the 900 yards, while the Americans shot with marvelous steadiness and telling effect, the Irish retrograded terribly, Mr. Milner, whose shooting was so much admired in America last year, making five misses! It is only fair that I should give an explanation which I have had from a highly-distinguished Irish rifleman. He informs me that Mr. Milner had a ricochet marked to him as a score, and, finding that his work was an outer high on the target, he altered his sight accordingly, and thus made a deplorable error. At the end of this stage the Americans were 35 ahead, and victory was a foregone conclusion for them. Col. Bodine, who shot magnificently, made 59, and the other scores were also excellent. For the Irish, the highest score was Mr. Wilson's 56.

In the 1,000 yards both teams shot excellently, the totals being—American, 303; Irish, 299. Col. Gildersleeve was at the top of the poll with 52. Col. Bodine, who made 51, terminated the match, as he did at Creedmoor, with a bull's-eye. The gallant Colonel was manifestly a favorite with the people near the American targets, who more than once cheered him cordially when the white flag was hoisted indicating a "bull's-eye." When the shooting had terminated Major Leach proposed three cheers for the American Team, which were given with great cordiality and good-will, and Col. Gildersleeve paid a similar compliment to the Irishmen. I cannot pretend to say that the victory was highly popular, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the "general public" aforesaid paid every honor to the gallant victors, whose fine, manly bearing, unaffected demeanor, and soldierly appearance have duly impressed the minds of the susceptible. After careful calculation and consultation with those best qualified to judge, I am persuaded there were over 40,000 people present at the ranges to witness this memorable match.

AT CHURCH IN EDINBURGH—REPLY TO COL. PORTER, OF THE TWENTY-SECOND—RETURN OF COL. MITCHELL, THE REFEREE.

EDINBURGH, July 11.—The gentlemen of the American Team and their friends attended divine service to-day at Roslyn Chapel.

A dispatch has been sent to Col. Porter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, thanking him for the offer of an escort on the team's arrival in New-York.

The team gave a formal farewell to-night to Col. Mitchell, their referee, who sails this week for New-York on the steamer City of Richmond. Col Gildersleeve and Major Fulton thanked him on behalf of their companions for his efficient service during the international match. Col. Porter's dispatch and other communications touching the return of the team to New-York were referred to Col. Mitchell, who will make all arrangements on his arrival.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 12—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the East Gulf coast and lowest over the Eastern British Provinces. Light rains fell during Saturday night along the Middle Atlantic coast. Cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed from the Ohio Valley and Tennessee to Missouri and the Indian Territory. Clear weather has otherwise generally continued. The Mississippi River has continued slowly rising from St. Louis to Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, west or south winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather, and in the former occasional rains.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, stationary to falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and, in the two first districts, rain areas.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas in the last and northern portion of the two first districts.

For the Eastern and Middle States, higher barometer, variable winds, slight changes in temperature, and generally clear weather.

The Mississippi continues slowly rising from St. Louis to Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	73°	74°	3:30 P. M.	83°	86°
6 A. M.	74°	74°	6 P. M.	76°	80°
9 A. M.	80°	78°	9 P. M.	72°	74°
12 M.	86°	84°	12 P. M.	71°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.......77⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......76⅞°

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11.—The *Times'* Jacksonville special says Peter Teals, the engineer who was severely scalded in a railroad accident near that city last Friday, died last night. The fireman will probably not recover.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

THE LAST DAY OF TRAINING AT SARATOGA.

YALE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF OVER-TRAINING—THE WILLIAMS' STROKE TOO SLOW TO WIN—TROUBLE WITH THE BUOYED LANES APPREHENDED—THE NEW ROAD AND THE GRAND STAND—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRESS—THE COLORS ON THE BUOYS IN THE LANES—THE CROWDS AT THE HOTELS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 10, 1875.

This, Saturday, was the last day of training which the crews can get, and most unfortunately the water was rough. Only three boats were out during the four hours that I passed on the lake and the shore inspecting the grand stand. These were the Williams, the Yale, and the Dartmouth crews. The two former slipped through the narrow passages of the bridge and got into the smooth water on the other side. Dartmouth stuck to the rough water, and did very fairly, only they were caught in a violent rain-storm as they were returning, and had to row to their boat-house, fairly pelted by the torrents that descended. Further observation convinces me that Yale is not so formidable as the public believe. The men are tired, and especially Kellogg, Fowler, and Cook himself. The rowing is mechanically perfect, but it wants that superabundance of vim and enthusiasm, which more than condones errors of technique and goes very far to win victory. I am sure that the men are rowing with effort, and that the blue will not show in the front. Yet for all that Yale is the favorite in the betting, for betting there is. The multitudes have come down upon us, and they want to bet. They offer odds to the stateliest individuals, and would clap Belmont or A. T. Stewart on the shoulder without the least reluctance, and ask them whether they believe the Yale men have really gone stale or are only playing possum. To the great majority of visitors to the regatta there is no king but Cook, no flag worth speaking of save Yale. *Vox populi, vox Dei.* They may be right, and may be in error. But it is my business to record my convictions, and one of them is that Yale is most lamentably overtrained.

Williams is now being coached by Gunster, the stroke of last year, and, in the opinion of all, is rowing in first-class form. I saw them practicing below the bridge, and am heartily of opinion that they have greatly improved and that their stroke is even and powerful, with a good swing and a ready catch. It is, however, rather slow, and will not, I think, be sufficiently rapid to compete with crews who can and will race from start to finish. Both Bowdoin, Dartmouth, and Brown will stay with those that spurt and those that row a waiting race. Williams also is in the same fix with some other crews, in having had only little practice down the lanes, and therefore runs a bad chance of breaking an oar. The more I think of what Eustis and Southgate have undergone in buoying the course the more I regret that the thing was ever attempted. I have seen at least three crews collide with these buoys and come off with a broken oar. If this happens in the cold blood of training, what are we to expect from the heated blood of racing? Schulte, the bow oar of Williams, is a man for whom I entertain a great respect. He is, to all appearance, perfectly self-possessed and clear-headed, But experience proves that racing is a *peine forte et dure,* which has a wonderful faculty of stealing away the judgment from the judicious and steadying the wits of scatter-brains. And it is impossible to predicate how a bow oar will steer on Wednesday morning unless he has been up and down the course so often that, like a blind man, he can feel his way. And this is where both Cornell and Harvard have advantages which will tell upon the race day.

I landed at Moon's Pier, and walked round to the grand stand at Ramsdell's Point. Here I found gangs of laborers working away steadily at the road which is being made from the main road through the meadows below the Vue de l'Eau House and the Schuyler mansion to the shore. I found everything behindhand, the road in a chaotic condition, and the grand stand not quite finished. Nor do I think it will be possible to complete the latter on the scale intended by Tuesday morning unless they greatly increase the force of carpenters. The construction is infinitely superior to that of last year, the planks being much stronger and the beams more solid; also those that are being wrought now have backs to them, which greatly increase their comfort. Although the location of the northern end of the grand stand seems faulty to me, as it is round a corner, and thereby the view of everything save the finish is cut off, yet it is just to say that from the greater part of the stand the look-out is admirably sweeping. It is not yet known what provision will be made at the finish for the press, this like all the other arrangements connected with the grand stand being behindhand. If they are to be in a line with the finish, a thing much to be desired, then it would be advisable to have scows some little distance from the shore to prevent the scenes of last year. Then everybody crowded on to the press scows, and one was overturned, to the intense delight of all save those who were ducked. By taking them out some twenty feet from the shore, and conveying the members of the press on board by means of row-boats, this difficulty would certainly be overcome. This course would also be fairer to the folks on the grand stand, who will be prevented from seeing the finish if the press men stand up, as they are sure to do in the excitement of the moment.

The position of the grand stand, with the exception of the elbow part, is good to see the race, but it will be rather an unpleasant locality. There are no trees to protect the crowd from the burning rays of the sun, and between the glare of light upon the water and the malarial vapors rising from the great marsh behind, I am afraid that persons of delicate health will be apt to get severe headaches and, perhaps, a touch of chills and fever. The point, it will be remembered, is a tolerably broad spit of sand lying beyond the marshes that run at the bottom of the bluffs along the north-western shore. For an enthusiastic naturalist this location offers considerable charms, for there are very beautiful specimens of aquatic plants—white pond-lilies, purple spathes of some kind of water-bean, and a choice variety of reptiles, including many snakes. While I was raiding upon some water lilies, with the aid of a long plank which I borrowed from the carpenters, one of them said to me, "You'd better take care, Sir, there's a power of snakes in that water." "What sort of snakes," I replied, hooking my umbrella round a rebellious nenuphar and giving a jerk that nearly tumbled me off the plank. "Ah, whoppers," he said, gravely shaking his head. "I seen one, so did you, Bill; was thick as my leg, and coal black." By this time I had secured the snowy nenuphar, and thought I would avoid possible rencontres with such enemies. But although I was delighted with the swamp, which is full of botanical and floral treasures, I am not sure that it is a healthy spot, and very much regret that the committee advanced half a mile from the old finish. It is incontestible that the view is better, but the place is such a shocking hole that every one will be ill at ease.

The buoys at the finish had dragged also, and were out of line. I counted as well as I could without a glass, and it seemed to me that at least three, if not four, had stepped down and out. Things, I believe, were in train to rectify these disasters, which have been continually recurring since the buoys were first placed. I want words positively to testify to the patient zeal of Henry Southgate and Eustis, who have been most diligent in filling up the gaps of runaways and getting into a straight line those that had deviated from it. And when we consider that these same buoys, which have necessitated so much time and trouble and such incessant vigilance, will inevitably be the cause of disasters on Wednesday next, we can hardly refrain from hoping that in future it will be sufficient to trust to the honor of American students without confining them in lanes for fear they will bite each other. The sight, however, is a pretty one, but many of the colors are indistinguishable at a distance. The purple and white of Amherst look exactly like the blue and white of Columbia; the garnet of Union and the crimson of Harvard cannot be distinguished. The best are the white of Bowdoin, the orange and black of Princeton, the red, white, and blue of Wesleyan, and the red and white of Cornell. The purple of Williams becomes in strong sunlight a funereal black, as does the blue of Yale. The green of Dartmouth is conspicuous when you look for it, but it does not catch the eye like those I have mentioned. If the buoying system is to be continued, and I fervently hope it will be abandoned, then there must be a general overhauling of college colors in the interest of the public. And I cannot sufficiently commend the good sense of Wesleyan, who, knowing that the lavender was not a good mark, bravely chose the red, white, and blue, the most conspicuous of all the colors. In taking leave of the subject I must repeat that the greatest thanks are due to Messrs. Southgate and Eustis for their tireless patience and perseverance in buoying the course. It is an immense undertaking, has been faithfully and thoroughly done, and has been kept in good condition ever since the men came on the lake.

One cannot doubt that there will be a large attendance at the regatta. The Clarendon is not only full, but has over 300 guests to provide for who will be located in cottages. Both the States and Congress Hall are receiving hundreds daily. The Grand Union has the St. James Hotel in the rear, and has engaged cottage rooms for 350 more. All the arrangements for going to the regatta are commendable. The buses will take people very near, indeed, to the grand stand if the road is practicable. If not, then they will halt at the Vue de l'Eau House, and the folks will have to walk what the French call a little end of a quarter of a mile. Those hacks that can be placed under control will be restricted to moderate prices, but there are many independent cruisers who will do the best they can for their families and think no worse of themselves for it than brokers when they force the market up or down to make a profit. It is ridiculous to hear men talk about extortions practiced by the hackmen last year. There were undoubted cases of men who paid very large sums to be taken to the lake and back with their families; but if they had engaged beforehand they would not have been so mulcted. The hackmen who had held on for big prices were the only ones who could accommodate them, and having the market in their favor, made the most of it. Everybody has a word to say about public traders, public carriers, public purveyors, and so on, and immense howls are raised if they attempt to put into practice those sound commercial principles of supply and demand which regulate the business of everybody else. It is a fortunate circumstance that they never pay attention to the howling, but resolutely make hay while the sun shines like others. GAR.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A pigeon-shooting tournament, open to all, begins at Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday next.

The Sunday Liquor law was very generally observed in Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday.

Two more pieces of the Iowa meteor have been found in Iowa County, weighing respectively eighty-five and forty-eight pounds.

The jury in the case of Monroe, on trial at Indianapolis for the murder of his wife three weeks ago, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday, and the prisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Rev. George F. Siegmund, the translator of the Protestant Episcopal Prayer-book into German, was yesterday ordained to the priesthood in Buffalo, by Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Beta Theta Phi Fraternity will meet at Evansville, Ind., on the 25th, 26th, and 27th inst. Addresses will be delivered by Prof. Theophilus Parsons, of Indianapolis, and others. A large attendance is expected, and extensive preparations are being made for entertaining the delegates and visitors.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after noon yesterday a fire broke out in the store on the first floor of the building No. 364 Bowery, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Marshal, who carry on the wholesale and retail hair trade under the name of L. Shaw. The premises and stock were damaged $1,000. Mr. and Mrs. Marshal were seen to leave the store ten minutes previous to the breaking out of the fire. The Fire Marshal will investigate the matter.

A fire at Toronto, Ontario, Saturday night, destroyed Collins' brass foundry on Yonge street. Loss, $12,000; insured for $6,000.

PANIC AT A THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11.—During a performance of the Georgia Minstrels in the Music Hall, at Westfield, on Saturday night, a slight explosion of gas took place under the stage, whereupon an alarm of fire was raised, and the audience rushed for the doors and windows, many in the galleries jumping to the floor, and others hanging out of the windows, ready to drop to the ground if necessary. A cool-headed man, however, jumped upon a seat and shouted, "There is no fire," while a large number soon got out into the street, and the jam at the doors and windows was relieved. The audience soon returned to the performance. During the panic several women fainted, and a number of persons were quite badly crushed. Had not the fire been speedily extinguished the loss of life would have been great.

BLOCKADE OF MISSOURI RAILROADS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—The blockade on the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads continues, and no trains have been through for several days.

MR. KELLEY ON INFLATION.

THE EVIL OF GOLD DOLLAR WORSHIP.

SPEECH OF JUDGE KELLEY TO THE IRON MANUFACTURERS OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, SATURDAY NIGHT—HIS VIEWS PERSONAL, AND NOT IN THE INTERESTS OF ANY ORGAN OR PARTY—THE LESSON OF THE PANIC OF 1857—OUR SNUBBING OF THE GREENBACK THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE GOLD PREMIUM—THE TRAGIC FARCE OF RESUMPTION BY CONTRACTION—THE MISTAKE OF THE GOVERNMENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR—THE REMEDY IN THE 3.65 CONVERTIBLE BOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—Judge William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, delivered a long speech on the finances at Youngstown on Saturday night. He came upon the invitation of neither political party, but to address a coterie of iron manufacturers who are in distress and looking for a way out of their troubles. The leaders of this little set, which includes men of both political parties, are stockholders of the Valley Rolling Mill, a large rail mill built some years ago, and which collapsed during the dull Winter of 1873-4. These iron men are inclined to favor inflation because they want, as they say, another whirl to enable them to sell their mill and get in out of the wet before another financial crash comes. Judge Kelley is a high-tariff Republican, but in this speech he represents no one but himself. He spoke an hour and a half, in substance as follows:

THE ARGUMENT, HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL.

He said that he was not there in the interest of any organ or party; that the question of finance was not one of national but of world-wide importance. He would not detain them with the theories of Hume, Ricardo, and other writers. They could get them from the organ of the bullionists, who adhered to theory and ignored experience and the facts of current history. Our history and the history of the world either contradict or corroborate his theory. He would call attention to three epochs, extending over the last thirty years, and within the memory of the majority of those present. The first decade preceding the issue of greenbacks was one of free trade and hard money. The protective tariff of 1842 had been repealed in 1846. The low rate of revenue then established had been further reduced by the tariff of 1857. During this period the Government received and paid nothing but specie, and people deluded themselves with the idea that their currency was based on gold. This epoch would, therefore, test the result of free trade and hard money. Was it productive of a happy result for the people? It was a time of perfect peace, and the public revenue did not equal public expenditure; and under the administration of the Democratic Party we incurred a debt of $90,000,000 and the public credit was sunk so low that when Secretary Cobb went into the markets of the world to borrow $5,000,000 on what we now call "greenbacks," viz., Treasury notes, at one per cent. per month, he could obtain but half the sum. It was clearly not a prosperous period for the Government. How was it for the people? The use of iron per capita is said to be the best test of the civilization of a people, and is one that the people of the Mahoning Valley will accept. What do statistics tell us of the iron trade during this time? The iron produced in 1854 was 716,674 tons; in 1855, 754,178 tons; in 1861, 731,569 tons; in 1862, 787,662, showing an increase in the first and last two years to have been 47,000 tons in the United States. Wages decreased and employment became more scarce. In 1857 the delusion that the currency was based on specie was exploded by the failure of the Ohio Trust Company and the Pennsylvania banks, followed by the rest of the banking institutions within a week. Not only were wages low and employment scarce, but it became impossible to obtain it. Emigrants fled from the country by hundreds of thousands, and the farms and work-shops of the country were under mortgage and people idle, except the Sheriff and the printer of his advertisement.

THE BLESSING OF THE GREENBACK.

Judge Kelley then called attention to the next decade. This was characterized by the secession of fifteen of the most fertile States, many of which are rich in mineral development. In the most determined civil war in history—certainly not a promising outlook for prosperity—to obtain bullion was impossible, and the Government determined, in the language of the day, to issue an "irredeemable currency" to be known as "greenbacks." The issue of $50,000,000 was converted into Government bonds at the option of the holder, and if this system had continued our currency would be the same as the irredeemable money of France, which has never been at two per cent. discount. It was the repudiation of our own paper money that made the gold premium and made the war cost three to four times as much as it otherwise would have done. When greenbacks were issued the farms of the country were nearly all under mortgage. The working people had been robbed of homes by the enforced idleness of low rates of wages. With the coming of greenbacks, and demands of the Government, there was work for everybody that could or would work. Our own country could not fill our workshops, and an unparalleled tide of emigration set in. As fast as they came there was employment for all at steadily increased wages. The development of the iron trade was in remarkable contrast with the previous decade, which was in 1862, 687,662 tons; in 1872, 854,558 tons. Payments were all cash; banks had no paper to discount; farms and workshops were free from mortgage; the revenue of the Government was amply sufficient, and it was a constant complaint that the Secretary of the Treasury would keep $100,000,000 of gold lying idle in the vaults.

RESUMPTION BY CONTRACTION A FARCE.

Judge Kelley then proceeded to examine what he called "the tragic farce of resumption by contraction." He asked the working men if they were all employed, and they answered "No." "Have you suffered a reduction of wages? Yes. From one-third to one-half, and many of you are idle, and this is the condition of the working classes generally. Machinery stands idle and water-power runs to waste, but the interest on mortgages still goes on. Forges, furnaces, rolling mills, mines, and other property are destined, before another year, to pass into the Sheriff's hands."

CONTRACTION THE CAUSE OF THE DEPRESSION.

He then considered the cause of the depression, and found it in the rapid contraction of the currency." At the close of the war the Government could no longer be so great a purchaser of supplies, but the return of the 2,000,000 of the Army to civil employment would soon have reanimated each branch of business, and the true policy of the Government was to sustain existing values, keep the volume of the currency unaltered, and pay the interest on the national debt in the same money it took from the tax-payer. But under a crazy delusion it adopted the reverse of this policy, and strove to pay all paper obligations in gold and to redeem gold back by an issue of new bonds. The result is that the banks of the country hold more greenbacks and more deposits than ever before, and our mills, furnaces, and factories are idle; and that more hard-laboring men are living in want than ever before in the United States. People point to those deposits, and say that money is plenty, and call myself and those who agree with me *sans culottes,* and intimate that we are capable of the most atrocious crimes that characterized the French Revolution. Some may ask why our contraction has affected England, Germany, and Austria, and say that their condition is as bad as ours. True, and from the same cause—the worship of the gold dollar. Those countries have contracted their currency by demonetizing silver."

THE ACT FIXING THE TIME OF RESUMPTION MUST BE REPEALED.

Judge Kelley then spoke in regard to *assignats* and Continental and Confederate money, and showed that it had no base, while greenbacks were based on the credit of the most prosperous Government in the world, and are held by the most enterprising and intelligent people on the globe, who are, in fact, the Government, and will see that it is not repudiated. He said that the time fixed for the resumption must be repealed, and then gave his theory, at length, of issuing greenback, and having them converted at our option into 3.65 bonds, which would bring gold into the Treasury with which the Secretary could buy bonds, and would then bring about a resumption of specie payments. He told the bullionist what he might expect if times continued as they were; that labor would take capital by the throat, and that the scenes of the French Revolution would be re-enacted. His speech was listened to attentively, and was repeatedly applauded. Many working men were in the audience. He talked to the men at the Valley Mill in the afternoon.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.

MEETING IN THE FORTY-SECOND STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—NECESSITY FOR THE WORK IN NEW-YORK—HOW IT SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Addresses were delivered last evening at the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. Dr. Weekly, of Grace Church, and Rev. Dr. Willis, Pastor of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, upon the work of City evangelization in New-York. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. Mikel, opened the evening services with prayer, after which Mr. Truslow announced that the object of the meeting was to consider the working and the demands of one of the most important enterprises going on among them—the work of City evangelization. All felt that it was a great and noble work. The work of the society devoted to this object was two-fold. One object was to reach the masses living in the crowded part of the City, who were mostly foreigners, and this could be effected only by planting missions among them. It was therefore the object of the society to establish missions in these crowded districts of the City, either by hiring a hall or fitting up a dwelling where the people could be called together, and by establishing small societies. Those societies they never could expect to be self-sustaining, and would always be more or less dependent upon the benevolence of the City. The other class of work was to be accomplished by the society among the suburban population. Societies established in these districts, however small they might be in the commencement, would, after a time, become self-sustaining when the population increased. Among the churches of this latter class connected with the society he named the Norfolk Street Church, the Seventeenth Street Church, Twenty-ninth Street, James Street, and Sixty-first Street Churches. He referred particularly to the progress that had been made in the latter church from a very small beginning. He then read a statement from the annual report of the society, showing the aggregate of what had been done during the past year. The number of Pastors sustained was 23, and the number of sermons preached was 1,786. There were 52,363 pages of religious reading distributed, and the number of conversions amounted to 549. The number of Sabbath-school pupils was 4,385, and the number of officers and teachers of the Sabbath schools 386.

Rev. Dr. Weekly, Grace Church, next addressed the meeting. He referred to the vast numbers of people in the City who were in need of religious instruction. He then passed on to descant upon the grief of our Saviour as He beheld the City of Jerusalem in the midst of His triumphal entry into it. The sight of all its grandeur and glory only made Him weep. What, he would ask, was there to weep for on beholding a city which was the chosen seat of theological learning, and a city abounding with wealth and luxury? Some people in looking at the City of New-York, encircled by its noble rivers, holding in its grasp the wealth of the nation, and guiding all the political movements of the country by its intellectual greatness, might ask what was there in this City to weep over? There was that same spiritual blindness and ignorance to be found here which caused our Saviour to weep over the City of Jerusalem. No city in the world did more for secular education than was done by the City of New-York, and perhaps no city would be more largely benefited by compulsory education. But even the best secular education must be fraught with danger to the community if it did not impart sound Christian principles to the great bulk of our population, who held the destinies of the nation in their hands, by virtue of their right to exercise the franchise. If we would save the City and save the nation it could only be accomplished by that education which would cultivate the moral nature of men. One-half of the population of New York did not go to church, and the greater part of those who did go did not learn the pure doctrines of God's blessed book there. He knew of no way in which those who did not attend church or Sunday-school could be made virtuous citizens except by bringing them under the influence of the grace and workings of the Spirit of God by means of the missionary labors. He closed his remarks by referring to the various forms of systematized vice which existed in the City, and exhorted his hearers to aid by every means in their power those who were working for the evangelization of those who were in spiritual darkness.

Dr. Willis then spoke. He referred to the labors of St. Paul, and said he believed he went to Rome to labor in that city, because he knew that whatever the great cities of a nation were the nation would be after the same type. The reason that New-York, Paris, London, and Berlin were not evangelized was because there were ten men working to advance the cause of vice and irreligion to one who was engaged in advancing the cause of religion. He spoke of the large number of drinking-saloons in the City, and proceeded at some length to say that the only remedy for this condition of things was to increase the facilities for the work of evangelization.

It was then announced that all who desired to contribute toward sustaining the society could place their subscriptions in the hands of the Pastor of the church, and the services were closed by singing the Doxology.

DECISIONS IN REVENUE MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 11.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decisions:

"When classes of goods are manufactured wholly for exportation to the United States, and are, therefore, not sold for consumption in the country of production, the foreign market value thereof is to be ascertained by taking the wholesale price at which goods most similar thereto are actually sold in the principal markets of such country for consumption."

In reply to the question whether fish caught in Canadian waters, and, after being brought into the United States, are salted and packed in barrels, or packed in ice, are subject to duty, the Secretary says:

"If caught from the inland lakes separating the Dominion of Canada from the United States, or from the Canadian tributaries thereof, the same are not exempt from duty by virtue of the Treaty of Washington and the law made in pursuance of it. The general provisions of the tariff, however, allowing free entry of fresh fish for immediate consumption, would, under the ruling of the department giving construction to the law, apply to fresh fish imported into the United States, to be consumed within a short time thereafter as fresh fish. Fish salted and packed after importation should, unless coming under some one of the special provisions for different kinds of fish, be charged with duty at the rate of fifty cents per hundred pounds.

An alien cannot be legally licensed in the capacity of master of an American steam vessel, under any circumstances; but he may be licensed as an engineer or pilot, provided he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MOODY AND SANKEY'S LAST MEETING—A PROTEST AGAINST THE GRANT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' BURMAH TRIP—ACCIDENT TO THE CUNARDER SCYTHIA.

LONDON, July 11.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey held their closing meetings to-day. The attendance was enormous. Many persons were on their way to Camberwell as early as 5 o'clock this morning. Thousands were unable to obtain admission to the evening services.

The Radical clubs of the metropolis have held a conference and decided to call a mass-meeting in Trafalgar square for Wednesday next to protest against the grant for the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India.

The Cunard steamer Scythia, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New-York, came in contact with a whale off Roche's Point, and lost a blade of her propeller. She is detained at Queenstown, awaiting orders from Liverpool.

SPAIN.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE THREATENED BOMBARDMENTS ON THE BISCAYAN COAST.

PARIS, July 11.—The semi-official *Moniteur Universel* says the French Government will be compelled to interfere if the Spanish man-of-war Vittoria bombards the ports of Lequieto and Ondarroa, on the Biscayan coast.

MADRID CONGRATULATES GEN. CONTRERAS—CARLIST MOVEMENTS.

MADRID, July 11.—The municipality of Madrid have telegraphed congratulations to Gen. Contreras, and voted rewards to the lancers under his command for their heroic conduct at Nanclares.

Official dispatches announce that the Carlists have attacked Guetaria and Irun, and been repulsed at both places.

TURKEY.

THE REVOLT IN HERZEGOVINA—ATTACK ON THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES IN THE FRONTIER TOWNS.

VIENNA, July 11.—The insurrection in Herzegovina extends along the Dalmatian border. It is much more serious than the usual disturbances in that quarter. The populace have attacked the Turkish authorities in the frontier towns, and in many places the Austrian flag has been raised.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT—WOMEN AND CHILDREN FLYING INTO DALMATIA—REPULSE OF A TURKISH ATTACK BY INSURGENTS.

LONDON, July 12—5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* represents that the disturbance in Herzegovina consists apparently of a number of riots among the Sclavonian inhabitants of the villages in the Western district, who have been aroused to resistance by the endeavor of the Turkish officials to collect arrears of taxes. Large bands of fugitives, composed mainly of women and children, cross the border into Dalmatia daily.

The Turkish troops, on the night of July 4, made an attack on the defenses erected by the insurgents at a bridge over the Krupa River, near Celevo. After a long and bloody combat they were defeated and fell back in disorder.

FRANCE.

A HEATED DEBATE ON M. BURGOING'S ELECTION CASE.

PARIS, July 11.—A very passionate debate is expected in the Assembly when the committee's report recommending the annulment of M. Burgoing's election in Nièvre comes up. M. Rouher intends to speak. He will insist on the legitimacy of the hopes entertained by the the Bonapartists of the restoration of the Empire, and predict their ultimate realization.

GEN. BLAIR'S FUNERAL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—The funeral of Gen. Frank P. Blair took place this afternoon from the First Congregational Church, corner of Tenth and Locust streets. The services were performed by Rev. T. M. Post, Pastor of the church, assisted by Dr. James H. Brooks, of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. The church was filled to overflowing by all classes of citizens. Prominent among those present were Gen. Sherman and the members of his staff, Montgomery Blair, Mayor J. H. Button and several ex-Mayors, Senator Bogy, ex-Senator B. Gratz Brown, the city council and city officers in a body, members of the First Missouri Regiment, of which Gen. Blair was the first Colonel, a considerable number of ex-Confederate soldiers, and very many of the most prominent and distinguished citizens.

The remains were conveyed to the Bellefontaine Cemetery, under escort of the First Missouri Regiment, and were followed by a large concourse of citizens.

THE FRENCH CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The *Débats* publishes the following particulars relating to the operation of the new law on recruiting in France: "Out of 296,504 young men inscribed on the lists and convoked individually, only 9,875 did not appear. Of the total number 25,659 individuals were recognized as unfit for any service, active or auxiliary, in the Army. The number of dispensations in time of peace is 42,933; that is to say, 2,336 eldest of orphans of both father and mother; 18,705 only sons, or the eldest, or sole grandsons, or eldest of widows or wives whose husbands have been declared legally absent, or the father blind or septuagenarian; 258 the elder of two brothers summoned to the same drawing; 15,983 brothers of soldiers in active service; 5,651 brothers of soldiers dead, disabled, or pensioned for wounds or infirmities contracted under the flag. Postponement for further examination was pronounced in 21,355 cases; for insufficient stature, 7,022, and for weakness of constitution, 14,333. Reported as already present under the flag, 22,387; 168 pupils in the Polytechnic School, 7,348 engaged conditionally for a year, 11,391 enlisted without conditions, and 3,480 in the maritime inscription. Finally, 119 professors or assistant instructors, six pupils of the School of Oriental Languages, 2,244 tutors of primary instruction independent of the State, 1,709 masters in the national schools, and 1,949 pupils in the training colleges for priests were conditionally dispensed from service, making a total for that category of exemptions of 6,027."

MESSAGES FROM THE SEA.

Mr. Garside, of Southport, describes in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of the 19th ult. the method he successfully employed for restoring the legibility of a letter which had been submerged in the wreck of the Schiller, and which was quite illegible until submitted to the process described. The letter was carefully brushed over with solution of sulphocyanide of potassium, (one in twenty,) and then, still damp, held over a dish containing hot hydrochloric acid. The writing was thus developed of a deep red color. The *rationale* of the process is this: The iron of the ink is precipitated as peroxide upon the fibres of the paper, and remains when all other coloring matters are washed away. Being in an insoluble form, however, no effect is produced by the reagent until the fumes of the acid have rendered it soluble. Probably ferrocyanide of potassium would answer as well or better than sulphocyanide.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MRS. FLETCHER, WITH LETTERS AND OTHER FAMILY MEMORIALS. Edited by the Survivor of her Family. Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

Memoirs and reminiscences by women and of women have been unusually prominent in the biographical and autobiographical literature of the last few years. Miss Mitford's *Letters*, Mrs. Somerville's *Autobiography*, the *Memoirs of Mrs. Gilbert*, (Ann Taylor,) and those of Sara Coleridge are among the first which will suggest themselves to readers who are at all familiar with the more recent works of this class. And eagerly as volumes of reminiscences in general are seized upon, none have claimed so many and such delighted readers as have those of the class to which we allude. It is not at all difficult to understand why this should be the case, but it is gratifying to find in the fact another and an emphatic assurance, if one were needed, that true womanly refinement and delicacy retain all their charms; that the characteristically keen insight, discrimination, and penetration, with that feminine purity of thought and tenderness of feeling which distinguish all these memoirs, attract just as strongly, if more gently, than do the grosser gossip of the green-room and the scandal about kings and princes, of which we have lately had a surfeit.

Mrs. Fletcher did not have a wide reputation on this side the Atlantic, but Americans will be glad, even at this late day, to know more of a woman whom Lord Brougham characterized as "one of the most accomplished of her sex, who with the utmost purity of life that can dignify and enhance female charms, combined the inflexible principles and deep political feeling of a Hutchinson or a Roland." Or those who would seek justification for their interest in this remarkable character from American authority may find it in Margaret Fuller Ossoli's characterization of her. She met Mrs. Fletcher at Ambleside in 1846, when she thus described her: "Seventy-six years have passed over her head only to prove in her the truth of my theory that we need never grow old. She was 'brought up' in the animated and intellectual circle of Edinburgh; in youth an apt disciple, in her prime a bright ornament of that society. * * * Her eye was full of light; her manner and gesture, of dignity; her voice rich, sonorous, and finely modulated; her tide of talk marked by candor and justice, showing in every sentence her ripe experience and her noble, genial nature."

The memoirs of such a woman are the inheritance of Americans as well as of her own countrymen. All who read them must be elevated by the knowledge they will thereby gain of a character so refined, a heart so tender and true in its affections, and a life so pure, benevolent, and noble in its aims.

Mrs. Fletcher's maiden name was Eliza Dawson. She was born Jan. 5, 1770, at the village of Oxton, near Tadcaster, in Yorkshire. Her mother died a few days after giving her birth, and she became the object of her "father's concentrated affections; and not of his only, but of those of his mother, brother, and sister, who, on the death of his wife, all became intimates of his family." Just as the young girl was reaching the age when she could appreciate notions of national justice and injustice the American revolutionary war was at its height. Her father felt strongly on the Whig side of that question, and as he and her grandfather Hill agreed in reprobation of taxing the colonies without their consent, she picked up from the discussions between them what Americans would deem correct notions as to the right and wrong of the struggle.

At eleven years of age Miss Eliza was sent to the Manor House at York, then one of the first boarding-schools for young ladies in England. She remained there until she was fifteen. In the Spring of 1787 Miss Dawson first met Mr. Archibald Fletcher, her future husband. She knew him in advance as a distinguished Scottish patriot, an advocate of great ability, and a zealous borough reformer. He was then forty-three years of age. After four years of acquaintanceship and courtship the two were married, but without Mr. Dawson's consent, for he persistently opposed the union, partly because of the disparity of age, but chiefly upon the ground that Mr. Fletcher's pecuniary circumstances did not warrant his marriage. Although he refused to sanction the wedding ceremony by his presence, all unkind feeling on Mr. Dawson's part finally wore away, since the result failed to justify his apprehensions.

Removing to Edinburgh with her husband, Mrs. Fletcher found herself at once a favorite in the first circles, which included such literary celebrities as Sir Walter Scott, David Hume, the historian, Adam Smith, author of the *Wealth of Nations*, Black, the distinguished chemist, Henry Mackenzie, often called from his well-known book "The Man of Feeling." Later in life, she knew, more or less intimately, Wordsworth and Southey, Lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, Allan Cunningham, Henry Erskine, Dr. Thomas Browne, Mrs. Barbauld, Joanna Baillie, Lucy Aikin, Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Fry, Sidney Smith, Carlyle, Kossuth, Mazzini, and, as circumstances took her to France, Lafayette, Miguet, Mme. Pulsky, and many others. There is an easy simplicity and lack of affectation in the manner in which Mrs. Fletcher notes her reminiscences of these characters that adds greatly to the charm of this autobiography.

The changes in residence and the other domestic transitions of a life spent so quietly as was hers do not call for detailed mention here. They may be learned from the volume itself. It is interesting, however, to read of the intensity of feeling which was developed in Edinburgh when she first took up her residence there in connection with the extraordinary phases through which French politics were passing. "At this time," (1791-2) she writes, "the grand principles of the French revolution occupied the thoughts and stirred the passions of all thinking and feeling men." Mr. Fletcher was an ardent admirer of the first principles of that revolution, but "his sound judgment tempered his enthusiasm and prevented his ever doing any rash or foolish thing." He was a stanch reformer, not a revolutionist, but his attachment to his principles interfered seriously with his practice as a lawyer, since the terror of Liberal principles was then so intensified in Scotland that it was even alleged—there being no juries in civil cases—that the Judges would not decide in favor of any litigant who employed Whig lawyers. Mr. Fletcher always treated this opinion with scorn, as a foul calumny against the Scottish Judges, though he suffered from it, being told by some sincere friends that "under such an impression, they dared not employ him as their advocate." Even the gentle Mrs. Fletcher was herself suspected, and it was as gravely stated and as gravely believed that "she had provided herself with a small guillotine, and exercised the same in beheading poultry, or, perhaps, 'rats and mice and such small deer,' in order to be expert when French principles and practice in accordance should prevail in the land." The absurd statement even reached her father's amazed and amused ears by the question asked him in sad earnest by a kindly old Highland clergyman (when in Edinburgh on the business of the General Assembly) whether it was possible that a lady he so much respected could be so awfully misled. This strong partisan feeling, absurd as it was in some of its developments, had its serious aspect for the Fletchers. "We were often, at that time," Mrs. Fletcher says, "reduced to our last guinea, but such was my sympathy in my husband's public feelings, that I remember no period in my married life happier than that in which we suffered for conscience sake." Still they were saved the extremity of suffering and sacrifice to which some of their intimate friends were driven. One Mr. Millar, who had joined the society of "The Friends of the People," lost his professional employment because of the bitter Tory prejudice against him. Though a most able and honorable man, he was so disgusted with the state of public affairs in Scotland that he determined with his wife to seek peace and freedom in this country, where he shortly after died. His widow returned to Scotland, and "our friendship," writes Mrs. Fletcher, "continued till her death." She further makes note of the fact that Mrs. Millar interested them all greatly "by her animated and graphic description of America, and of men and manners in the United States. She had often seen and conversed with the greatest man of his age, Gen. Washington, Philadelphia being then the seat of the Federal Government. She described his demeanor as calm, mild, and dignified, and his domestic character as excellent."

Of the literary celebrities of the time, Wordsworth was the first toward whom Mrs. Fletcher felt strongly attracted. In 1806, when Mr. Fletcher took a house known as Belmont, near Hawk's Head, in Westmoreland, as a Summer residence for his family, a personal acquaintanceship with the poet, who lived at Grasmere, followed. A day's visit from him at Belmont was a notable event. Mrs. Fletcher led her children to share with her as far as might be "in the good and the enjoyment of his verse." She used to record with pleasure that her younger son, Angus, not then above six years old, marked his interest in the poet's deep, sonorous recitation by coming close to her and saying in an earnest whisper, "Do ask him to say it again." From this time on Wordsworth constantly reappears throughout the autobiography. In 1837 he and his daughter Dora visited Mrs. Fletcher at Darland upon their return from their Italian tour. He expressed himself as "too homesick to be comfortable," and confessed that he was "too old for a first visit to Italy." At Rome he did not get over his disappointment at the old and new being jumbled together, and he thought the effect of the Collosseum was lessened by the Popish ornaments being obtruded into it. "He said he knew too little to make Rome as enjoyable as it might have been. He made the discovery, also, that he had no real taste for sculpture, as he fell asleep before the Venus de Medici at Florence. He was more impressed by the Apollo, because there is mind there, but without mind he cannot be much interested in mere form, torsos and other forms, which he allows may be very interesting to students of art. * * * His conversation did not become truly Wordsworthian, however, till he entered on the *Life of Scott*, three volumes of which he had read. * * * He said that it gave him pain to discover what sufferings Scott had gone through from his connection with printers and the unworthy shifts he had recourse to to get rid of his quires of unsold writings. 'It is cruel so to expose a great man's weaknesses.' 'Scott's sentiments (he said) sometimes shock me; and when I think of his free, frank manner, of what an open creature he was, and then find that he was involved in all this load of concealment and evasion, it gives me great pain—it must do so to all his friends.' The day before we parted Wordsworth said, 'Scott spoke to me much of his portion of happiness in life, which he considered great; but it appeared to me that he did not truly estimate his position as a man of genius.' He appeared to think that the condition of an official under Government, or that of a country gentleman, was a higher one than that of a man of genius. This, Wordsworth said, was the more extraordinary from Scott having been born in the rank of a gentleman, and therefore he ought more truly to have estimated the real state of the case. Dr. Johnson had powerfully stated the truth on this subject, and Scott would have been a wiser and a happier man had he rested on his genius rather than on his accumulating acres and living beyond his means."

Later still in the same year (1839), Wordsworth effected the purchase of Lancrigg, as a Summer residence for Mrs. Fletcher, and he seems to have transacted the business with discretion, notwithstanding his unworldly disposition. He was then a constant visitor, and Mrs. Fletcher's note books furnish frequent memoranda of his talk. In one of these Crabbe and his poetry came up for discussion, and Wordsworth characterized him as a "dull man in his conversation," an opinion which comes rather oddly from one whose talk was often so abstruse as to be altogether above popular comprehension. The opinion which the Grasmere folk had of the poet's practical knowledge of every-day affairs is illustrated by the observation of one of the masons, or "wallers," as Mrs. Fletcher terms them, who was at work making repairs to the Duncliffe residence. "My daughter," she says, "when enforcing her desire to have the chimneys like those in Troutbeck, said; 'Mr. Wordsworth thinks they are the best for this country, and we must do what he tells us.' 'Yes,' said the man, deliberately, 'M'appen he *has* as much sense as most on us.'" Wordsworth died April 23, 1850, and Mrs. Fletcher's references to and brief description of the funeral at Grasmere Church are among the most affecting passages in her reminiscences.

The establishment of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1802 brought the Fletchers into intimate relations with its circle of distinguished and brilliant contributors. Mr. (afterward Lord) Brougham, Mr. Jeffrey, Dr. John Thomson, Francis Horner, and James Grahame, with many others. Brougham, in particular, became one of their most intimate and valued friends, appreciating Mr. Fletcher for his steadfastness to his liberal convictions and his ability in sustaining his opinions, and Mrs. Fletcher for all her exquisite gentleness and refinement of character. The authorship of the articles in the *Edinburgh Review* often formed the subject of dinner-table discussion. On one occasion we are told that "Mr. Fletcher had been so much struck with the logical and general ability displayed in an article on Prof. Black's chemistry, that in the midst of a few guests, of whom Henry Brougham was one, he expressed an opinion (while in entire ignorance as to the authorship) to the effect that the man who wrote *that* article might do or be anything he pleased. Mr. Brougham, who was seated near me at table, stretched eagerly forward and said: 'What! Mr. Fletcher, be anything? May he be Lord Chancellor?' On which my husband repeated his words with emphasis: 'Yes, Lord Chancellor, or anything he desires.'"

In 1834 Mrs. Fletcher was taken to the House of Lords by Brougham, then Lord Chancellor in fact, to hear a debate which happened to be on "the admission of Dissenters to Oxford and Cambridge without subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles. Brougham was opposed by the fluent Bishop of Exeter (Phillpotts.) Miss Brougham was of our party, to hear her father speak for the first time. It was interesting to watch her interest in what he said. She sat next me, her half-sister, Miss Spalding on the other side. The young girl often said, 'Oh, papa, is too angry. Why is he so angry?' It was quite true; the excessive vehemence of the manner rather detracted from than added to the force of the matter."

Of small talk, gossip, and trivial anecdote there is very little indeed in these reminiscences, but here is a characteristic story of Carlyle. On the evening of March 24, 1848, while Mrs. Fletcher was at a soirée given in London by Lady Franklin to Sir John Richardson, news was brought in of the outbreak of the French Revolution; "the tocsin sounding in the streets of Paris, the tricolor waving as of old, the fraternization of the people, and the military helmets (not heads) carried on poles through the streets, and the people rushing into the Chamber of Deputies crying "*Vive la Republique.*" We were struck dumb with this astounding intelligence. Mr. Carlyle was sitting by me at the time. I looked at him, hoping he would speak. He said not a word, but broke out into a loud laugh, and rose and left the house to devour the journals, which that night were filled with news from Paris."

Sir James Mackintosh Mrs. Fletcher met in 1812, just after his return from ten years' residence in India. He told her of a Hindoo Rajah, a man of great acquirements and of the most polished manners, who, when he was disappointed in the collection of his taxes of the sum he expected, ordered a pound of eyes to be brought him of those who had refused to pay the taxes.

From Joanna Baillie Mrs. Fletcher had the story that when the Duke of Clarence asked the Duchess of Oldenburg what her brother would do when he entered Paris, in 1814, she said, in broken English, "He will first tank God, and then he will seem as if he had noting to do in the matter."

Here we must take leave of these interesting reminiscences, only stopping to note a few facts in Mrs. Fletcher's personal history. Mr. Fletcher, who had for some time previous been in failing health, died in December, 1828. Mrs. Fletcher survived her husband nearly thirty years. She died Feb. 5, 1858, in the eighty-ninth year of her age, but she never married again. She lived to this serene old age happy in the affections of her children and beloved by all who came within the reach of her gentle influence. Her only surviving daughter, who edits the reminisences—and with admirable skill—tells us in the concluding chapter that they were not even begun until her mother had reached the venerable age of seventy. This accounts unquestionably for the absence of those little incidents and light touches which lend so much interest to reminiscences written fresh from contact with the men or women whose sayings and doings are generally thought worthy of record; but it diffuses a sort of sunset light over the autobiography, softening all that it touches, intensifying Mrs. Fletcher's natural gentleness of spirit, and bringing her love and charity for all who surrounded her into strong relief. Her daughter, in this concluding chapter, writes these sentences, which may very appropriately close this notice: "She was loved by men and women as few so beautiful have been; for if it be true that beauty in their own sex excites the envy of women rather than their affection, it was one of her felicities to form an exception to this axiom. The affection of good women formed a great part of the happiness of her life, and she scattered flowers and interests over the path of many who, from temperament or circumstances, might not have enjoyed some of the pleasures she was enabled to bring within their reach."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*North American Review, No.* 218. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

—*The American Naturalist.* Salem, Mass.: Peabody Academy of Science.

—*Saratoga Illustrated.* New-York: Taintor Brothers & Co.

—*A Christian Painter of the Nineteenth Century.* New-York: Pott, Young & Co.

—*The Italians.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*History of the Christian Church.* Vol. 8. New-York: Pott, Young & Co.

—*The Descent of Man.* New edition. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Nooks and Corners of the New-England Coast.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*American Journal of Science and Art.* New-Haven.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN CANNON.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard* writes on June 25: The introduction into the Austrian artillery of the steel-bronze cannon has been definitely decided on after long and furious journalistic struggles. In September of last year I gave you minute details of the trials instituted on the Steinfeld, near Wiener Neustadt, with the 8.7 c. m. Krupp cannon, constructed after drawings by Austrian officers. At the same time Colonel, now Major General, Uchatius, invented a composition that he named "cast-steel bronze," which should vie with cast steel. The new material, which is now called briefly "steel-bronze," is produced by pressure and rapid cooling of the bronze in casting, and probably by a slight admixture of phosphorus. As is well known, a Frenchman, Lavessière, produced steel bronze by casting the bronze in "coquilles;" still, the French themselves acknowledge that their steel-bronze can bear no comparison with that which Gen. Uchatius produces. Gen. Uchatius is no novice in invention. In 1856 he invented a method of producing cast-steel from pig-iron, the same invention by the use of which Herr Krupp has become a rich man; but in spite of this, I cannot but feel a distrust of his new discovery. In my letter of May 24 I informed you of the results of the trials with the new steel-bronze guns. Since then, as I have said, a furious journalistic conflict has broken out between the advocates of the Krupp and those of the Uchatius cannon, and the manner in which this conflict has been carried on fully justifies my mistrust. Thus, all the Protectionist papers are for the adoption of the Uchatius cannon, for the same reason that they advocate high duties. I asked two members of the committee which, with twenty-seven votes against one, had decided on the adoption of the steel-bronze guns, if they were convinced of their superiority; they shrugged their shoulders, and declared—"The Prussian (Krupp) shall not get the order at any price." The defects of the new system are that the tin plates frequently burn out, and that the bore becomes so heated by rapid firing that damp cloths must be wrapped round it. Every soldier should look upon his weapon as the best, and the Austrian artillery cannot feel this confidence in the Uchatius cannon after the trials with the Krupp guns and the newspaper discussions on the subject. The construction is not quite similar. True the calibre of the bore, (8.7 c.m.,) the number of the grooves, 24, and of the turns, with 45 as the length of calibre, are the same. But the Krupp bore is 2,100 millimeters long, with Broadwell ring, is closed with a rounded wedge, and the touch-hole goes obliquely through the wedge, while the Uchatius bore is only 2,060 millimeters long, provided with a copper Broadwell ring, and closed with a flat wedge of Uchatius' own construction; the touch-hole is bored in a copper screw, and is perpendicular to the axis of the bore. The screws are much more durable; they only require to be renewed after 800 or 1,000 discharges, and this manipulation can easily be performed in a quarter of an hour, without removing the bore from the gun-carriage. Experiments are also being made with the gun carriages projected by Gen. Uchatius and Capt. Kotrtsch to suit these bores. The projectile is bolt-shaped, with a double case. The Uchatius guns are very cheap—£30 apiece, provided, of course, that the material of the present bronze cannon be used; but before the manufacture of the required 2,000 can be commenced with new buildings must be erected, and machines must be sent for from Saxony. Mr. Krupp himself is here at this moment to get the order for the Uchatius cannon, at least, but quite without success. It is remembered against him that in the year 1866 he kept back the guns that were ordered at his establishment by the Austrian Government till after the peace of Prague. The *Kölnische Zeitung* has published the contents of an expostulatory petition which Mr. Krupp is said to have laid before the Emporer Francis Joseph, and in which he accuses the Austrian war administration of having stolen his (Krupp's) idea in the construction of the Uchatius cannon. He had presented the Austrian Minister of War, first with one 8.7 c. m. cast-steel gun, and then with half a battery, offering to supply the Austrian artillery with such cannon; but now that the Uchatius guns have been constructed on the principle of the 8.7 c. m. cast-steel cannon, Austria is bound to pay him (Krupp) an indemnification. The news of the *Kölnische Zeitung* must be false, for the half-battery was not a gift from Mr. Krupp, but was purchased of him, and that, too, unconditionally. Mr. Krupp has no patent for his inventions either in Prussia or in Austria, and the construction of the two guns is, as I have explained, essentially different.

THE SILENT COLLEGE.

A VISIT TO THE NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR DEAF MUTES.

A CHARMING SITUATION—ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION—THE IMPRESSIVE CHAPEL SERVICES—IN THE RECITATION ROOM—THE PUPILS' QUICKNESS OF APPREHENSION—SOME OF THEM TAUGHT TO SPEAK—THE COLORED PUPILS—DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS DARK WAYS—THE VALUABLE WORK OF THE COLLEGE—NEW BUILDINGS GOING UP.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 8, 1875.

The great American public has lately been feeling for its long lost bump of veneration. Some dear remains of the organ being discoverable, they have put them to active service, making us all into a throng of "passionate pilgrims," who rush enthusiastically here and there among the shrines of the dead past. Thus, while devoutly kneeling to adore the antiquities, we are apt to forget that possibly the surrounding present offers matter of equal interest for our consideration. Growing tired one day of the syllables of that word "Centennial," I found it refreshing to get away from the busy streets, and find one place where everything was quite too new to be centennialized. Out through the avenues we rolled, past the Government Printing Office with its ceaseless hum, out into streets we had never seen, where the houses are few and scattering, and driving at last through the simple gateway that makes the entrance to Kendall Green. A prettier name and a prettier place cannot easily be found united.

THE BEGINNING OF "THE SILENT COLLEGE."

Years ago, when the forest skirting the grounds on the north stood in silent loneliness, Amos Kendall bought the place, erecting there his private residence, beautifying the lawn with rare shrubbery, carefully laying out the pretty walks and pleasant drives, making a home for the days when his active public life should cease. There came then to Washington a man having in charge five mute children. He had taught them various performances that seemed marvelous, and was in the habit of exhibiting them for his personal profit. People living in his immediate neighborhood soon ascertained that the wretch abused and tortured these unfortunate little ones, and the facts becoming known to Mr. Kendall so roused his sympathies that he took them under his own protection, and provided for their maintenance and education. This was the small beginning of what has been beautifully called, by one of its mute professors, "The Silent College." Schools of ordinary grade for mutes were common in all the States of our Union; but that these minds, so isolated, could be made to comprehend the higher branches of mathematics, understand the obscure teachings of logicians, and become familiar with themes which were wholly of an abstract nature, seemed quite too much for credibility. In 1857 Mr. Edward Gallaudet came from Hartford to assist Mr. Kendall. From his distinguished father is inherited a nature full of warmth, sympathy, and enthusiasm, while added to this there was his home education, received from a mother who had never heard nor spoken. During the crowded receptions last Winter there were few pleasanter incidents than to watch President Gallaudet moving about with the noble-looking lady whom he introduced as "my mother," in tones which showed his fondness, and then he would swiftly translate for her the greetings and conversation of his friends. But, in 1857, he was not President Gallaudet, for the "college" was only a daring thought. He found in Mr. Kendall a ready listener to his theories and a willing believer in the innate mental capacity of deaf-mutes. The most careful estimate showed that there was never likely to be within our borders more than 200 of these unfortunates who would desire the higher education of a collegiate course; since, in very many instances, other disabilities accompany the absence of hearing and speech, making only ordinary training possible. One institution then would quite suffice for the nation; it would be a national benefit, adding to the ranks of skillful teachers for these unfortunates, besides making them fully competent to fill many important positions. Incredulity, discouragement, rebuffs—all were met and conquered till "The National College for Deaf Mutes" was publicly inaugurated June 28, 1864, and the last public act of Mr. Kendall's long life was the delivery of an address to the first graduates of the institution. Under the protection of the National Government the college has steadily grown; appropriations from Congress and large donations from private individuals have made its advantages available to destitute pupils, while to those who are able to pay, the annual expense for board and tuition is only $150.

THE CHAPEL ON SUNDAY.

There are few places about Washington which are so full of interest, and I can never forget the peculiar sensations which came over me as I entered the chapel for the first time during the Sunday service. The handsome room was full, and the opening prayer had already been offered, but there was no need for our involuntary quietness. The door might creak, or the footfall be rude, but no head turned to note a fresh entrance. A "hush," that it would have seemed sacrilege to break, pervaded the atmosphere. No sound of hymn or organ note varied the curious service, but few preachers have ever an audience so reverently attentive and eager to catch every item of the sacred lesson. Prof. Denison was talking of little things and their important agency. The sign language of the hands was used most rapidly, but it seemed also as if every feature and every part of the body had its own especial eloquence. So vivid were his delineations of thought that the silence grew painful; it seemed as if he must speak, as if the active mind would force the dumb lips to utterance and open the locked chambers of the ear. And then we looked at the bright faces of the listeners, noting how rapidly their expressions answered to that of the teacher, till, finally, as he told the familiar story of the one rain-drop which determined to fall with its refreshing life upon the parched earth, doing all the good it might, and depicted the delighted surprise of the farmer who received the little herald of a shower upon his nose, there burst from the silent ones a curious laughter, hearty and irrepressible. The offering of the final prayer was most touchingly beautiful.

RECITATIONS OF THE DEAF-MUTES.

Witnessing these results, so evident to the most careless observer, all the Yankee in my composition desired to know the manner in which such marvels were accomplished; so one lovely morning I went alone to Kendall Green. President Gallaudet was not in his office; there was no stir about the building to indicate any life within, and I was looking for a bell, when suddenly I heard a chair move across the passage where I stood. Peeping in at the open door I saw Prof. Chickering conducting a recitation; took a swift glance at the half dozen young gentlemen composing the class; was caught in the very act by one of them, who telegraphed the Professor in some occult fashion to such thorough purpose that I found myself welcomed and seated very speedily. On the wall there hung an outline map of the world, and these mutes were reciting from Guyot's *Modern Civilization.* It was passing strange to note their readiness of reply to the sign questions, to hear their own intelligent conclusions concerning theories that were proposed—for the Professor acted as an interpreter—and as I looked from one eager face to the other, I realized as never before what a trammel and clog is this human organization upon the divine soul within. A year ago I saw in Texas a wonderful alabaster vase. It was found thirty feet below the bed of a South American river. Beautiful in shape and of cloudless white, we all admired and wondered, till one of our party suggested that we try a light within it to illustrate the familiar simile. A wax taper was carefully placed, and a miracle was wrought, for there came into view before us, groups of figures exquisitely carved; garlands of flowers and groves of tropical trees. Withdrawing the light, the vision faded, leaving only the dead white surface, pure and cold. Do you wonder that, as I sat in that recitation-room I thought of that magical vase and saw how marvelously the touch of education had brought out the hidden possibilities of these minds that had dwelt so long in their sealed prisons!

Next there was a recitation of the class in modern history. A topic being given by the tutor, the class wrote rapidly, upon blackboards, what they remembered concerning it. In every case the writing was remarkably distinct, and much of it was really elegant, while the construction of the sentences was surprisingly excellent. How it was possible for these unfortunates to master idiomatic forms of expression, placing adverbs and adjectives so correctly, was beyond my guessing.

THE DUMB SPEAK AND THE DEAF HEAR.

Prof. Porter was conducting a class in mental philosophy. Some of the young gentlemen were writing upon slips of paper. Bending over one of them I watched his rapid rendering of a theory of "perfected perceptions." "Poor fellow!" I thought, "how can he know anything about that!" Lifting his head he saw me watching, rose quickly, and gracefully handing me the open text-book, startled me with the clearly spoken, "I beg your pardon, Madam! here is our lesson. I thought the Professor gave you a book;" then, turning, quietly continued his writing. My amazement amused Prof. Chickering very much, but the surprise was more shocking than pleasant. I had thought myself in the Temple of Silence; I felt as if every spoken word of my own was almost a profanation, and then to hear "the dumb speak" was a miracle for which I was wholly unprepared, though I had a vague memory that such things had been done. Making inquiry regarding this I learned from President Gallaudet that mutes, though entirely deaf, may be taught to articulate; but the return for the time and labor incurred is generally considered inadequate. Where, however, the power of speech has been only apparently destroyed by utter failure of hearing, articulation becomes valuable, and such pupils are carefully taught.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

We found in the laboratory the necessary instruments and materials for chemical work, and while I was admiring the unusually fine air-pump, a youth entered, walked up to a queer-looking can upon the window-sill, picked up a rubber tube, and proceeded to test his lung capacity. His delighted face, when the registered number showed a remarkable strength and size of lungs, sent the reflection of his gladness into our eyes, for we could not resist sharing his pleasure. These mutes, whose lungs have never the ordinary modes of exercise, require artificial methods, which are supplied in every way that ingenuity can suggest. Through the large and well appointed college refectory and adjacent pantries we passed, and as my feet slid on the polished floor I remarked, "This would make a charming room for dancing, but dancing without music would be funereal work." "Not a bit of it," said the Professor, "the mutes are very fond of dancing, keeping the most perfect time, though not a sound ever wakes its echo in their sensations." They declare that any noise stirring the air violently, like the roll of thunder or the beat of large drums strikes them in the stomach, causing nausea! Rather a disagreeable way to hear music!

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

We passed on to the Primary Department, where the first slow processes of education are patiently repeated by a bright-faced lady. Among these pupils we found several dusky protégés of the Fourteenth Amendment and Civil Rights laws. There were none of them among the higher classes, and I ascertained the fact that beyond a certain point the African deaf-mute cannot advance. They are much less quick in comprehending and associating ideas correctly. In the Primary class there sat Dick Whittington. The Bow-bells of London would have chanted their strange prophecy in vain for him, but the "Dick" of the old story was not more remarkable in his way than is the "Dick" of Kendall Green. He is the child of an ignorant, almost imbecile, mute mother. His head is shaped precisely like an elongated cocoa-nut and covered with closely-curling wool, for our Dick is black as night. Contrasting strangely with his dusky skin, the vivid blue of the most mischievous eyes rivets the stranger's attention. He is sixteen years old, writes a very good hand, and comprehends the lessons taught in the primary room, but a more troublesome imp never defied a teacher's watchfulness. A little girl was sent to the blackboard to write some short words. She hesitated, looked about helplessly, but, suddenly turning, wrote correctly and rapidly. Suspecting black art, the teacher turned, but Master Dick was very demurely looking at his own book. Other words were given out; there was the same hesitation; then the quick execution, and this time I saw "Dick" making a quiet signal, throwing into those blue eyes amazing force of expression for an instant, then dropping them upon his book, but making under his desk the sign-letters needed by the child at the black-board. It was so swiftly and deftly done that the teacher, naturally watching the little girl, would never have seen it had she not known his "tricks and his manners." Lessons are conned by these mutes very much as by other students, only in place of our lip-repetition they use the fingers beneath the desk, plying them with astonishing rapidity. We found a higher class of the primary department reciting arithmetic, disentangling the bewildering fractions very skillfully; another group were busy amid quadratic equations, receiving the explanations of the tutor with intelligent comprehension, quickly correcting mistakes, and fairly beaming when problems were rightly solved.

The reception-room is a bright, pretty, apartment, not luxuriously furnished by any means, but commanding from its windows a superb view of the city and surrounding hills. This room is in the old building, occupied during the infancy of the college, and we went from it along the corridors to the handsome chapel, quite prepared to look with the proper amount of reverence upon the busts of the Abbés L'Epée and Sicard, the devoted priests who first believed and taught the then incredible theory that the mind, with its divine right, could force the unwilling body to become its servant in other than ordinary methods.

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF THE GOOD WORK.

This college is constantly becoming an object of greater interest. No visitor can go there and understand any of its workings, without applauding every appropriation for its benefit and bidding it the heartiest "God speed." The young men who have already graduated are filling positions of honor and responsibility. Some of them are in the departments as clerks, doing their duty faithfully. A chief examiner in the Patent Office familiar with seven languages calls Kendall Green Alma Mater, while many are engaged in teaching to other mutes the lessons they have so well learned, their own sympathies and instincts quickly divining and helping the minds of their pupils.

The foundation for a new college building is already laid. When this is finished, the group of edifices with the picturesque chapel in the centre, will compare very favorably with more extensive institutions. The houses of the President and Professors are within the inclosure, surrounded by flowers and vines, while the old mansion of Mr. Kendall, almost embowered in its grand trees, is occupied by some of the domestics. Then there is the work-shop, where various trades may be practiced. Every possible provision is made for healthful exercise.

A SAD STORY.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing of a small-pox epidemic now raging at Athenry, says: "The panic which this scourge spreads wherever it shows its hideous visage has indicated itself in a form not usual in Ireland. Funerals are avoided by the populace to such a degree that until a suitable mortuary vehicle was provided by the Board of Guardians, mother were reduced to the bitter necessity of carrying their children to the grave. I do not recollect that Defoe relates a similar incident in connection with the Great Plague of London, but allowance being made for the humanizing progress of two centuries, the 'present horror' is very revolting. A truly mournful instance occurred a few weeks since. A woman named Boyle had five children, who, though always ill-fed and poorly clothed, were distinguished among surrounding families by the singular beauty of their features and the bright intelligence beaming from their eyes. Four of them were stricken by the disease and died, one after another; and whether it was that her neighbors thought they had done enough in assisting to bury the first two, or that they happened to be accidentally out of the way when she brought out the third for interment, there was no man near to help her. She, therefore, placed the little coffin on her head and set out unattended for the Abbey churchyard. But her eldest child, Mary, a girl in florid health and about sixteen years old, who was out at service, seeing her mother pass, rushed out from her master's house into the street, and seizing the coffin by force bore it away. This was an Irish funeral such as few painters would dream of transferring to their canvas. Yet it is a subject not unworthy of Delaroche or of Holman Hunt. On she went through nearly the whole length of this straggling town, while women and children fled before her and 'Erin's sons' were not visible or apparently within call to redeem the manhood of their town from such a scandal. If any followed, they held aloof till she entered the dreary cemetery, and there they left her alone with her glory.' For lamentable spectacle as it was, there was glory such as might make the angels smile, when that young heroine, bowed under her sacred burden, was seen to stumble among multitudinous graves and headstones till she laid it down fondly and reverently beside the scarcely cold remains of the other children. The saddest part of this tale remains to be told. Returned jaded and breathless to her mother's door—it would have been useless to present herself at any other door after that open contact with mortality—Mary Boyle sank down upon the threshold with the piteous cry, which was heard in the street, 'Mother, I am sick.' Poor child, so she was, sick unto death; and in less than forty-eight hours men were found to carry her over the path which she had trodden alone and to place her in the same grave with her little brothers and her sister."

A RECKLESS PEDESTRIAN.

ATTEMPT OF ONE DONAHUE TO WALK 1,100 MILES IN AS MANY HOURS — FATAL RESULTS FEARED—HIS HAIR ALREADY TURNED GRAY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BRIGHTON, Mass., Saturday, July 10, 1875.

The fool-hardy attempt of Hugh Donahue, of Springfield, who is attempting to walk 1,100 miles in 1,100 consecutive hours, will probably result fatally to him. He came here several weeks ago, and made arrangements with the proprietor of Mystic Park to attempt the above task, he being promised a percentage of the receipts. He was in splendid health when he began his task, but after the first week his physical powers began to be affected. Every week told against him, and now he would hardly be taken for the same man. His face is thin, his eyes sunken, and he looks a total wreck. One peculiar feature is that he commenced the feat with hair perfectly black, and it is now as gray as a badger. At 10 A. M. to-day Donahue had completed 827 miles in that number of consecutive hours.

He complains of severe pains in his head, back, and neck. Notwithstanding his indisposition he is confident that he will complete the task. He is now attended by three physicians, who will take turns in administering stimulants and caring for him during the rest of his journey. Large crowds come from Boston, Lowell, and the surrounding towns and cities to witness the torture he is inflicting on himself. It is the general opinion that he will fail. Donahue walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, at Springfield, last Summer, but his present task takes four days longer. He sometimes falls down insensible while on the course. He walks a mile every hour, which, on an average, takes him fifteen minutes. He then goes to sleep for forty minutes, when he is awakened to resume his task. It is very difficult to wake him. Ammonia is applied, severe castigation with whips are administered to excite and thoroughly arouse him. He is also pricked with needles, and pistols fired near to his ears. Profound sleep ensues at each moment of rest, and it now becomes long and deep.

SICKNESS IN BALTIMORE.

ALARMING PREVALENCE OF DISEASE AMONG CHILDREN—MALARIAL FEVERS AMONG ADULTS.

The Baltimore *American* of the 9th inst. prints the result of various interviews with a number of prominent physicians upon the sanitary condition of that city. One prominent member of the medical profession, who has been practicing in Baltimore for thirty years, states that he never remembers a season during which there was as much sickness among children as exists at the present time. No less than seven prominent physicians of large practice were visited, and it was the opinion of all that diseases incident to the Summer were more common now than was ever known before in the city. The most prevalent disease among the children at the present time is cholera infantum, but there are numerous cases of dysentery. The alarming prevalence of cholera infantum is proved by the fact that last week alone there were no less than ninety-eight deaths from it, and the victims were all children under two years of age. In nine cases out of ten, however, the sufferers are the children of poor people, and mainly colored. During the past month about 217 cases of this kind have been treated at the Maryland and Washington University Hospitals, and the four free dispensaries have an average of twenty cases per day. The private physicians also have their hands full, and one well-known practitioner in West Baltimore has at the present time thirteen cases of cholera infantum under treatment. In reply to inquiries made by the reporter as to the causes of such an alarming prevalence of cholera infantum, the physicians all agreed that it was principally due to the carelessness of parents allowing their children to eat too much green fruit and vegetables, and an unnecessary use of ice-water. It was the opinion of most of the physicians that in almost every case where death resulted from cholera infantum, the parents of the children were to blame, as they neglected to call a physician until the patient became so weakened from the spasms and other symptoms of the ailment that medical skill could do nothing. They view cholera infantum as a simple disease if attended in time, and many of them stated that when they are notified immediately after the child was taken sick they generally effected a cure within a few days. The prevailing diseases among grown people are typho-malarial fever, of which there are upward of 300 cases now in Baltimore. This malarious fever in many cases results fatally, but skilled physicians consider it easily treated if taken in proper time. Typho-malarial fever first made its appearance in Virginia during the early part of the late war, and the most common form was, by the hospital physicians, known as "Chickahominy fever." Although not contagious, it became very widespread toward the close of the war, and is now one of the most common Summer diseases the physicians have to treat in Baltimore. Up to the present time, however, but few deaths have been caused by it, although the cases are becoming more numerous every day. There are also some few cases of typhoid fever, and more of bilious fever, but the mortality reports for the past month only show seven deaths from these diseases. During the past two months about 1,500 deaths have occurred in Baltimore, but over one-third of that number died from cholera infantum.

SOME CHICAGO NAMES.

The Chicago *Tribune* has made an interesting collection of the curious names found in the City Directory. Among names of animals it says one finds such as Shark, Stockfish, Swan, Gosling, Eagle, Beetle, Hawks, Lamb, Peacock, Salmon, Shad, Pelican, Pigeon, Duck, Nightingale, Bear, Beaver, Bison, and Boar. In the vegetable kingdom we find Budd, Blossom, Flower, Garland, Arbor, Leaf, Stem Branch, Bow, Bush, Vine, Tree, Ash, Root, Sycamore, Elm, and Oak. We find Grass, Straw, Hay, Haymaff, and Haycock. It is but natural that we should find the Rake, Spade, Sickel, and Shears. With all these plants and implements it is a little surprising that we should find only the Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Almond, Fig, and the Bean. The colors are well represented. Besides the common Brown, Black, Green, Gray, and White, there are Purple, Red, Lavender, Blue, Pink, Violet, Scarlet, Ruby and Rose. We have no oil, but there is a Varnish. In the way of music, Chicago has 32 Pipers, 2 Fifers, and 4 Fifes. There is 1 Fiddle and 1 Fiddler. We find 2 Songs, Hop Sing, John Sing, Sam Sing, Long Sing Sam, Hop Song, and Sing On. Divisions of time are represented. There are Day, Noon, Night, Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter. Four are High, 36 Low, 8 Jack, but nobody has Game, although 8 Gamble. Two are Sick, 1 Well. Two are Dull, 1 Duller, and 5 Dallaris. There are many Sharps, but only 1 Flat, according to the directory. There are Box, Caddy, and Casket, Eggs and Yelk, Segar and Stoga, Tickle and Tickler, Lie, Lies, Libelist; Church and Nave; Alley and Street; Blood and Gory; Plate, Pickle, Pie, and Fork; Sol, Sun, Sunday, and Friday. The first name in the directory is Aai, the last Zwisele. The shortest name is You Ah, the longest is Theophilus Czernegorceovich. There are several names with only two letters, such as Ei, Ek, and Ay. Many of the longer names present an array of consonants, as, for instance: Luoczyemsky, Schukabschuk, Szchigobski, Gutbrarridsen, Gotschki, Gersthurnubaur, Sdmarz, Schwcker. A few are all consonants, as Smrsch and Smrz. Then, again, some present a remarkable array of vowels, as Coroskooura, Yoaouz, and Romulus Gai. There are two names in the 'Xs': Jannistus Xanjausteix and Francis X. Xavery. One wonders what the middle X is for.

A GENERAL INVITATION.

The following letter is printed in Southern newspapers:

MARIETTA, Ohio, July 4, 1875.

His Excellency, the Governor of Mississippi:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor, on behalf of the Committee on Invitations of the Soldiers' National Reunion, to be held at Caldwell, Ohio, to invite your Excellency, Mr. Jefferson Davis, and Mr. Alexander Stephens, and all the ex-officers and soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy to be present on said occasion. It is impossible to designate each and every one by name, hence this general invitation. Our reunion means peace and good will. The ex-Federal soldiers are all likewise invited. Such a meeting must advance the interests of peace and fraternity. We open our arms to receive you. We pray you all to come. The war is over forever. This is the era of peace. Let us come together and rebind the dissevered cords of national fraternity. Let us get near enough to better understand each other. We are entering upon our national centenary. Let us approach the sacred festival with nothing but feelings of mutual pride and affection. We pray the newspapers of the South to publish this general invitation. Yours respectfully,

R. B. HOOVER, Secretary.

BLOOM TO THE CHEEK.

A young lady in Indianapolis sought to impart the hue of health to her cheeks the other evening when dressing for a party, and found the requisite bloom in the coloring matter of some cinnamon candy. During the evening her cheeks became very much swollen, and the poison soon after communicated itself to her eyes. She is now quite blind, and there seems to be little hope that she will ever regain her sight.

FOREIGN CRIME.

A GERMAN EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

THE SWINDLES OF A LAUNDRESS TO ROYALTY—A GANG OF SCAMPS—WHAT BECAME OF NINETY THOUSAND THALERS.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on June 22:

The trial of the woman Kirst and her associates, to which I have more than once referred in former letters, began, as you will have seen from my telegram, on Saturday morning, before the District Court of Potsdam, and is likely to last through the greater part of this week. The charge, as you will remember, is that of embezzlement upon a large scale, through false representations, Louisa Kirst having, according to the theory of the prosecution, availed herself of the opportunities afforded by her position as a laundress at the New Palace in Potsdam to induce a number of persons to advance large sums of money for short periods, and at usurious rates of interest, as a means of supplying the temporary needs of "high personages" attached to the household of the Crown Prince and Princess. The case is further complicated by an incident which, strictly speaking, is one of direct forgery. Circumstances, however, induced the prosecution to take a more lenient view of this episode, which would otherwise have brought the matter before a court of assize, with the tolerable certainty of a much more serious penalty than that which can be awarded by the present tribunal, consisting simply of a District Judge, Counselor Berlin, and two assistant counselors, Siebert and Wenzel. The prosecution is conducted by State Attorney von Stael Holstein, and five barristers practicing in the courts of Berlin or of Potsdam, are retained for the defense.

As each of the nine persons accused, while vigorously asserting his or her entire innocence, as vigorously blackens the character of all the rest, there will be no harm in assuming that some of them at least are members of as arrant a gang of swindlers as has ever made its appearance in a criminal court. The chief interest of the case lies, of course, in the character of the names brought into connection with it. These are for the most part maids of honor, ladies in waiting, court marshals, equerries and other persons occupying high positions in the household of their Imperial and Royal Highnesses, and described by Frau Kirst as being in pressing want of cash, and willing to pay twenty per cent. a month for it. As far as appears from the indictment, and from the evidence as yet given—all, it must be remembered, on one side only—Mistress Kirst, once celebrated as a beauty, and still a person of attractive appearance, went to work in a very clever manner. Upon the strength of her representations every one of her relatives or marriage connections who had laid by a few thalers was persuaded to place, in some cases the whole, in others the greater part of the sum into her hands, and not unfrequently to add the interest to the capital to be reinvested in fresh loans to the same "exalted" but unnamed personages, for the adroit laundress generally made a point of paying the interest with exemplary punctuality. And when her own family and connections were thoroughly cleaned out, other gulls were found, who at her bidding turned their securities into money, to be laid out in the same profitable trade; for the fame of these speculations had spread far and wide. One would bring his ten thalers and another his 10,000, for all was fish that came into the net. Nay more, substantial Potsdam tradesmen would strip their shops of their contents, and silk and linen, perfumery and costly toilet articles would, by the simple magic of Frau Kirst's name, start from their receptacles and take the direction of the New Palace. Frau Kirst's liabilities for money lent and for goods supplied amount to some 90,000 thalers. One of her alleged accomplices, a watch-maker, declared in court on Saturday that he had at various times delivered to her in all no less than six dozen gold watches, some worth eighty thalers apiece, and it is known that this very man, upon the strength of the position which he believed himself or was believed by others to have acquired through his money dealings with Mistress Kirst, gave up his watchmaking trade and became a landed proprietor, paying some 43,000 thalers for his estate. What became of all the money is a mystery, for the Kirsts lived in no style whatever. The husband, who has been married only a twelvemonth, having entered into the business very lately, and, it would appear, much against the grain, continued to carry on his trade as a master smith until the day of his arrest, and his wife makes her appearance in court in the simple attire of a woman of her class—a stuff gown of dark plaid, with a common striped shawl crossed in front, and kept in its place by an apron pinned in German fashion to the bosom.

Frau Kirst denies few, if any, of the facts laid to her charge, her defense being that she acted in perfect good faith under the instigation of a certain Frau Rauch, bed-maker at the palace, a staid matron on the shady side of forty, who invariably lifts up her eyes and hands in surprise and horror whenever her name is mentioned in connection with the proceedings. The other persons figuring in the prisoners' dock, besides Kirst, his wife, and the bed-maker Rauch, are a couple of buxom servant-maids from the palace, the watch-maker already mentioned and his wife, and another married pair—the man a brother of the laundress Kirst, and at the time of his arrest a member of the mounted Police in Berlin.

The girl Reinhardt, a kitchenmaid at the palace, is, by her own admission, the writer of a false acceptance to a bill of exchange, the name employed being that of an English lady who formerly held the position of nursery governess in the Crown Princess' household. In doing this she yielded, according to her own account, only to the repeated solicitations of the woman Kirst, who assured her that the lady had no time to sign her name. The theory set up by the defense seems to be that the women Kirst and Rauch were actually employed on various occasions to raise money in the manner alleged, and it is evident that a single instance of the kind really established would materially alter the general aspect of the case.

As I have observed on other occasions, the proceedings of a German law court are of an unrestrained and even free and easy character, quite at variance with all one's preconceived notions upon the subject. Uniforms are eschewed, but few attempts are made to interfere with the spontaneous merriment of the public, a friendly conversational tone pervades the utterances from the bench, from the advocates' table, and from the prisoners' dock, and one of the counsel for the defense, when addressing the court, enforces his arguments with the help of a rose, gracefully waving it in his hand as he speaks, or seeking an aid to reflection in its scent whenever he finds himself at a loss. Lively and amusing incidents abound, not only from the preponderance of the feminine element, but from the fact that prisoners and witnesses are all closely connected together, and in a state of open warfare leading every moment to sharp cut-and-thrust encounters with the tongue.

As far as can be judged of the case, the public appetite for scandal does not seem likely to meet with much satisfaction. The swindle, though conducted with great audacity, is confined within rather modest social limits, no evidence being hitherto produced to show that either of the women, Kirst or Rauch, had any real connection of the alleged nature with the persons whose names they appear to have so freely used for their purposes.

THE REVENUE SUITS.

Judge Dyer, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, has denied the motion to vacate the order compelling Aaron Schœnfeld, a rectifier, to produce his books and papers. Summarizing the decision, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that the court holds that the fifth article of the Constitution, which provides that no person "shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself," applies only to criminal proceedings; that a suit to enforce a forfeiture for frauds against the revenue is a proceeding in *rem*, and not "a criminal case;" and that the searches and seizures of books and papers which are authorized by the internal revenue laws, are not repugnant to the fourth amendment to the Constitution, which declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against all unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated."

LARGE SUIT THREATENED.

The Chicago *Tribune* intimates that a real estate lawsuit, which promises to rival in magnitude and duration the celebrated suit of Mrs. Gaines in New-Orleans, is one of the probabilities in Chicago. A strip of land worth several millions of dollars, on which stand the Illinois Central Depot and a portion of the tracks, is in dispute, having just been originally entered at the Land Office in Springfield, although it has been occupied and presumably owned by the railroad company for the last thirty years.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
20—Cline, &c., vs. Cline, &c.
29—Salmon vs. Bennett.
44—Babcock, &c., vs. Hazard.
46—Norris, &c., vs. Hazard.
47—Bernhard vs. Hazard.
50—Close vs. Smith, &c.
51—Duigen vs. Grey, &c.
54—Duncan, &c., vs. Katen.
83—Newton vs. The Continental Bank.
84—Lefferts, Jr., vs. Norcross.
103—Lazier vs. Nelson.
104—Same vs. Same.
127—Chilcott vs. Chaffee.

Nos.
142—Huckwell vs. Driscoll.
148—Jung vs. Suydam, &c.
169—Matter of Legendre.
170—Matter of Fowler, &c.
171—Foote vs. Ainsworth.
173—Pomeroy vs. Brewster, &c.
174—Muller vs. Muller.
175—Church vs. Salisbury.
176—Carnana vs. Coxe.
177—Morrison, Ex'r, vs. Cohen, &c.
178—Quackenbos vs. Felter.
180—Allen vs. Kobbe.
181—Scullinger vs. Demzah.
182—Fisk, &c., vs. Fiske.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Aug. 23, 1875.

All other courts have adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

David Witzberger, burglary.
James Robinson, burglary.
John Oates, burglary.
Edward O'Donnell, burglary.
Pietro Borritti, burglary.
Jaimo Arreso, burglary.
Emma Roth, grand larceny.
George Thompson, grand larceny.
James Malov, grand larceny.
Anton Rastetter, grand larceny.
James Anderson, grand larceny.
James Lambrecht, grand larceny.
William J. McLoughlin, grand larceny.
Edward Enright, grand larceny.
George W. North, grand larceny.
Gus Hausman, grand larceny.
Charles Anderson, Walter Rashleigh, grand larceny.
George Cole, grand larceny.
Charles Martin, grand larceny.
Charles Daniels, grand larceny.
Jane Allen, abduction.
Lewis Miller, Henry Lachenmeyer, petit larceny.
John Sullivan, petit larceny.

HYGIENE IN THE ARMY.

A REPORT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF BARRACKS AND QUARTERS—LACK OF BATHING FACILITIES—EVILS OF OVERCROWDED BARRACKS—LINEN SHOULD BE SUPPLIED WITH BLANKETS—THE PRESENT RATION INSUFFICIENT—SOME SENSIBLE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The War Department (Surgeon General's Office, Washington,) has just issued a carefully compiled "Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army, with Descriptions of Military Posts." The work is edited by Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings, United States Army, and although published ostensibly for the information of officers of the Army, yet it contains many points of interest to the general public, whose duty it is to know how our soldiers are cared for by the Government.

The information contained in the first part of the work has been gleaned from special and regular sanitary reports made by the medical officers of the Army. In prefacing his remarks upon the general health of the soldiers, Dr. Billings calls attention to the fact that the conditions under which our troops are placed differ greatly in many respects from those affecting the military service in other countries. To such an extent is this the case that the problems in sanitation presented to our medical officers cover nearly the whole field of practical hygiene. The position of the medical man at a military post is no sinecure. An important part of his duty is to supervise the hygiene of the post to which he is attached. Once a month he must examine and note in the medical history of the post the sanitary condition of the quarters, including all buildings, the character and cooking of the rations, the amount and quality of the water supply, the drainage and the clothing, and the habits of the men. In the report before us it is specially urged that every exertion should be made to prevent an epidemic by recommending sanitary improvements where they are considered necessary, but, at the same time, it is admitted that although the services of a physician are highly valued when disease is present, yet his efforts to prevent its appearance—which, to be effective, must be made at a time when most people see no special cause for anxiety, and which, therefore, appear to involve unnecessary worry and expense—will be often rated at an inverse ratio to their success.

The first part of the report is subdivided into four subjects, viz.: 1. Habitations, including barracks, quarters, and guard-houses, with their appendages; 2. The food of the Army and its preparation; 3. The clothing of the Army, and, 4. The hospitals and medical supplies.

We are told, in reference to the first of these four subjects, that the condition of the barracks and quarters of the Army has been improved upon within the last five years. In this connection, however, there is still much to be desired, as at many of the posts there is not sufficient air space allowed to prevent overcrowding. Practically, there is no regulation in the Army under the provisions of which the amount of air space to be allowed each soldier is defined. There is also no law in regard to obtaining the opinions of medical officers upon the plans and sites for the barracks. In consequence of this it frequently happens that when defects are discovered in the buildings, it is too late to remedy them. A plan of a barrack approved by a board of officers convened to revise the Army Regulations in 1873 is given. It provides for about 500 cubic feet of air per man, but no arrangements for ventilation or bathing have been made. The plan is said to be an improvement on the majority of existing barracks, but it cannot be considered perfectly satisfactory.

In reference to the lack of provision for bathing Dr. Billings says: "Were it not for the fact that the officers and men are very generally aware of the importance of the matter, and hence provide themselves with such make shifts for bathing conveniences as can be obtained, the result would probably be serious. Next to fresh air and proper food, personal cleanliness is the most important agent in preserving the mind and body in proper working order, and it is not only a duty, but in the highest degree good policy and economy on the part of the Government, to provide the necessary facilities. A dirty man will, in most cases, be a discontented, disagreeable, and dissolute man; for the condition of his skin has much more to do with a man's morals than is generally supposed. I would strongly urge that cheap, strong bathing-tubs, or other means for cleansing the whole body, should be as regular a part of the supply of a post as bedsteads." It is fortunate for our soldiers that at the present time they are "very generally aware of the importance" of cleanliness, but it is to be hoped the Government will lose no time in carrying out the suggestions given, as bad habits in this direction—especially when "make-shifts" have to be resorted to—are more easily cultivated than overcome. The adoption of plans for baths upon a principle in use at the prison in Rouen is recommended. The building is a circular or octagonal one, the shower-baths being arranged round a stove in the centre. Over the stove is a tank, through which the stove-pipe passes, for the purpose of heating the water when necessary.

In dealing further with the question of overcrowding in barracks, it is taken as an established fact that defects in this respect are indicated by an increase of disease of the respiratory organs of the occupants. A table is given which shows that in 1870-4 the loss by death from consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs in the United States Army (white troops) was 7.896 per 1,000. Among the colored troops for the same period the loss amounted to 8.890 per 1,000. This percentage is considerably over the percentage of loss by death among the civil population. Notwithstanding the fact that the amount of money annually appropriated for the purpose of providing quarters for the troops has been eked out as much as possible by employing the labor of the men themselves, it has been found insufficient to meet the legitimate demands made upon it. It is suggested to the Government that no real saving is effected by expending the health and lives of the troops instead of sufficient money to allow them to have a necessary supply of fresh air. Speaking of the insufficiency of the bed-clothing supplied to the men, the report is strong in its animadversions upon a system which deprives the men of bed-linen and pillows, and supplies them only with blankets, their great-coats being called into requisition as a support for the head. These blankets, although aired and beaten occasionally, are seldom washed. It is believed that a supply of sheets and pillows to the men would do much toward promoting their comfort, as well as creating a spirit of contentment and satisfaction among them, a result which would fully compensate the Government for the outlay.

Taking the subjects seriatim as they are commented upon in the report, the quality and preparation of the food for the Army is next dealt with. Special reports on this subject were furnished the department at the end of the last year. These reports, though varying somewhat in the shades of opinion held by the writers, are remarkably unanimous on many points. Various extracts of the rations of the United States Army since the year 1776 are given. The first ration recorded is taken from the American archives for the year mentioned. It is as follows:

Per Man per Day.—Beef, 1 pound; or pork, ¾ pound; bread or flour, 1 pound; or, salt fish, 1 pound; peas or beans, 3 pints per week, or vegetables equivalent; milk, 1 pint per day; or at the rate of 1-72 of a dollar; rice, ½ pint; or, Indian-meal, 1 pint per week; spruce beer or cider, 1 quart; or, molasses, 9 gallons per 100 men per week; candles, (for guards,) 3 pounds per 100 men per week; soft-soap, 24 pounds per 100 men per week; or, hard-soap, 8 pounds per 100 men per week. This is less than twenty-five ounces of solid food per day.

Since that date the ration for each man in the United States Army has gradually been improved upon, until it stands as follows:

Pork or bacon, 12 ounces, or salt or fresh beef, 1 pound 4 ounces; soft bread or flour, 1 pound 6 ounces; or, hard bread, 1 pound; or, corn-meal, 1 pound 4 ounces. To every 100 rations—Beans or peas, 15 pounds; rice or hominy, 10 pounds; green coffee, 10 pounds; or, roasted and ground coffee, 8 pounds; tea, 1 pound 8 ounces; sugar, 15 pounds; vinegar, 4 pounds; candles, 1 pound 4 ounces; soap, 4 pounds; salt, 3 pounds 12 ounces; pepper, 4 ounces; potatoes, (when practicable,) 30 pounds; molasses, 4 quarts.

The next paragraph of the regulations, from which the above is extracted, provides that "Desiccated compressed potatoes, or desiccated compressed mixed vegetables, at the rate of one and a half ounce of the former, and one ounce of the latter to the ration, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, and hominy, or fresh potatoes." The issue of one gill of whisky per man was also authorized in cases of excessive fatigue or severe exposure. In February, 1865, an addition of fish once a week, in lieu of fresh beef, was made, and in June of the same year the Secretary of War directed, in General Orders, that "the whisky ration will no longer be supplied to the troops of the United States by the Subsistence Department."

The compiler of the report is of opinion that the present ration *per se*, that is, without additions by exchanges and purchase, is insufficient. In support of this opinion he quotes numerous authorities to demonstrate that not only is it deficient in quantity but it does not contain the elements necessary for the preservation of the health of the soldier. It is very important that more bread should be issued to those posts where gardens cannot be cultivated. An order was issued in March, 1875, raising the bread ration at these posts from eighteen to twenty-two ounces, but it is still found to be insufficient. In regard to the quality of the rations supplied there does not appear to be much ground for complaint.

In regard to the cooking, there is an almost unanimous recommendation from the medical officers that some change should be made in the present regulations. As the order exists at present, the cooks are to be changed every ten days. This order, however, is not literally enforced as regards the chief cook at many of the posts. If it were the result would be detrimental to the health of the men, and would cause great waste in provisions. Several officers of experience recommend that cooks should be specially enlisted for that duty, an extra-duty pay should be allowed to them, and at each recruiting depot there should be a school for their training, as in the English service. In view of the general duties of a cook, Dr. Billings very happily quotes a paragraph from Capt. Sanderson's *Camp Fires and Camp Cooking; or, Culinary Hints for the Soldier.* "Cleanliness is next to godliness," says the author, "both in persons and kettles. Be ever industrious then in scouring your pots. Much elbow grease, a few ashes, and a little water are capital aids to the careful cook. Better wear out your pans with scouring than your stomachs with purging, and it is less dangerous to work your elbows than your comrade's bowels. Dirt and grease betray the poor cook, and destroy the poor soldier, while health, content, and good cheer should ever reward him who does his duty and keeps his kettles clean. In military life punctuality is not only a duty but a necessity, and the cook should always endeavor to be exact in time. Be sparing with sugar and salt, as a deficiency can be better remedied than an overplus. Remember that beans, badly boiled, kill more than bullets, and fat is more fatal than powder. In cooking, more than in anything else in the world, always make haste slowly. One hour too much is vastly better than five minutes too little, with rare exceptions. A big fire scorches your soup, burns your face, and crisps your temper. Skim, simmer, and scour are the true secrets of good cooking."

This advice is very applicable, not only to those engaged in the *cuisines*, but to cooks in general. A valuable suggestion is made that at cavalry and other posts where a number of horses are kept, a valuable addition to the table may be found by cultivating mushrooms, which can be produced during eight or nine months of the year. Upon the whole, the supply of food for the sick is generally satisfactory, as are also the means of cooking and mess furniture of the hospitals.

Any remarks upon the clothing, hospital accommodations, and description of military posts must be reserved for another article.

THE OFFICIAL DECISION ON THE LOSS OF THE SCHILLER.

The following report of the inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the steam-ship Schiller, on the 7th of May, on the Retarrier Ledge, near the Bishop Rock Light-house, off the Scilly Isles, made by the direction of the Board of Trade by Mr. James Henry Patterson, Stipendiary Magistrate, assisted by Capts. Harris and Pryce, acting as assessors was issued on June 23:

GREENWICH POLICE COURT, June 15.

The Schiller was iron screw steam-ship belonging to the port of Hamburg; she was built at Glasgow in the year 1873, by Messrs. R. Napier & Sons. This vessel left New-York on the 27th of April last, bound for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. She was manned by a crew of 118 hands all told, and commanded by Capt. Thomas, an able and experienced officer, (who had served for upward of six years as chief officer in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company previous to his taking this command.

From the 4th of May, when the last observation was taken, the weather, as it appears by the evidence, became so thick that no subsequent observations could be obtained. On the 7th a fog had set in, which became denser toward night as they approached the land. At noon on that day the supposed position of the ship by dead reckoning was in latitude 49° 50′ north, and longitude 10° 23′ west. Had this reckoning been correct the Schiller would have been at that time nearly in the latitude of the Bishop Lighthouse and 152 miles to the westward of it. There does not appear to have been any local deviation of the compass; consequently a course was steered south 87° east for Scilly, at a speed of fourteen knots an hour, under both steam and sail, and during a dense fog. This course was continued till 9:30 P. M., and should have taken the vessel eight miles to the south of the Bishop, provided their position at noon had been correct; at 9:30 P. M., according to the evidence of the chief mate, the course was altered to S. S. W. Sail was taken in, the speed reduced, and at 10 P. M., the vessel having passed inside the Bishop Light-house without having seen the light or heard the fog-bell, which was going at the time, struck upon the Retarrier Ledge, and ultimately became a total wreck, with a loss of 331 lives, including her Captain. Shortly after the vessel struck orders were given to get out the boats. Of the eight boats on board, six of them life-boats, only one, a gig, was got into the water safely, the others were either stove in lowering or washed away by the sea. Of life-belts there was also an ample supply, 800, in addition to twelve life-buoys; but they would seem to have been unskillfully used, as it was said that all the bodies washed on shore were provided with them.

In tracing back the course of the vessel from the Retarrier Rocks till noon of the 7th, it will appear that she had greatly overrun her distance. As no observation had been obtained for the three previous days the assumed position must have been an erroneous one, and the vessel was in reality further to the northward and eastward than their dead reckoning denoted. Had a cast of the lead been taken at 8 or even 9 o'clock before the course was altered to south-south-west, from the depth of water and nature of the bottom it would have shown them their proximity to danger, and the error in their reckoning, and would probably have averted this sad disaster.

The directions for approaching the English Channel were on board, together with the instructions issued by the Eagle Company for the safe navigation of their ships, both of which were unfortunately neglected; the former warn navigators to guard against a northerly set when approaching Scilly, and inculcate the necessity of a careful use of the lead in thick weather; the latter are equally stringent in urging their commanders not to neglect any of the usual precautions when making the land.

The entire neglect of the above precautions is, in the opinion of the court, the sole cause of this terrible calamity, involving such a great sacrifice of life and property.

During the course of this inquiry a great many questions were asked by counsel as to the comparative merits of fog-horns or bells; but inasmuch as the whole of this difficult question has been so recently the subject of a searching investigation by the highest authorities, the court considers it presumptuous to offer any opinion upon this matter. Allusion was also made to the necessity of fog signals being placed on the Scilly Isles. Should, however, it be thought advisable to adopt any further precautions by the erection of additional fog signals on the Scillies or by establishing telegraphic communication between the inhabited islands, the court would call especial attention to the evidence of Mr. Dorrien Smith, the proprietor of the islands, and Mr. Douglas, Chief Engineer of the Trinity House, both of these gentlemen being intimately acquainted with the locality, and having paid great attention to the subject.

As it has been suggested that it has not been unusual for vessels when passing Scilly to make use of the recognized signals of distress for the purpose of announcing their arrival, in justice to the memory of the late Capt. Thomas, as well as to the proprietors of the Eagle Line, the court wish to express their opinion that any imputation upon them as to the practice of firing guns or using signals of distress as telegraphs of arrival are utterly without foundation.

H. J. PATTESON,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

We concur in this report.
H. HARRIS and CHARLES E. PRYCE,
Nautical Assessors.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 9th inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from this region the last week was, by rail, 115,454 tons; canal, 27,564 tons; for the week, 143,018 tons, against 63,515 for the corresponding week last year; increase, 79,533 tons. The supply sent from all the regions for the week was, anthracite, 478,433 tons; bituminous, 87,796; for the week, 566,202 tons, against 419,280 tons for the corresponding week last year; increase, 146,922 tons. The 4th of July occurred in the corresponding week last year. This year it fell in the week which will be closed to-morrow. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 8,454,988 tons, against 10,666,033 tons to same period last year: decrease, 2,212,045 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 2,305,678 tons. The regions were all at work last week except in the Lehigh, where the collieries started several days after the other regions commenced work. They are generally in operation now, and next week's report will show largely increased shipments from that quarter also. If all the anthracite collieries were in operation, they could send to market 600,000 tons of coal a week; but the market will not take that quantity. The prices are all fixed for the month, and we believe the trade will now run on without any further interruption this year, with the single exception of curtailing the supply to the wants of the market, so as to sustain the programme of prices for the season. Coal can be laid in cheaper this month than it can be at any time after July, and those who can afford to lay in their stocks now had better do so, and save the monthly advances. The demand for coal is fair, but not brisk, owing to the increased quantities thrown into the market since the resumption, which for the last week is 146,922 tons over the shipments for the corresponding week last year."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ORDERS.

A German paper gives a list of Prince Bismarck's decorations, now forty-two in number. They comprise German, Belgian, Greek, Italian, Dutch, Austrian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish Tunisian, Persian, and Siamese orders, also the Danish Dannebrog Grand Cross, the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor, the Austrian Iron Crown, the San Marino Grand Cross, and a medal for saving a drowning man, this last being the first in point of date. It would certainly be difficult for the Prince to wear all, or even half, these distinctions at one time. A number of the German orders were conferred by potentates who, much against their will, have since been placed on the retired list.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 Ten. 6s, N. S..	50	300 Pacific Mail......	39⅞
310 N. Y. C. & Hud...	103	100 do.........c.	40
10 do..........	103⅛	200 do..........	40⅛
100 do..........	103	1100 do.........	40
200 Erie Railway.....	15¼	600 do.........	39⅞
200 do.........c.	15¼	1100 do.........	39¾
2800 Western Union.	80⅞	600 do.........	39⅝
500 do.........	80⅞	500 do.......b3.	39¾
500 do......b3.	81	300 do.........	39⅝
400 do.........	80⅞	300 do.......c.	39¾
2900 do.........	81	500 North-western....	39
1000 do.........	81⅛	150 Illinois Central..	103
1200 do.......s3.	81	200 Lake Shore......	59⅝
2700 do.........	81	500 do.........	59½
700 do.........	80⅞	500 do.........	59⅜
2200 do.........	80¾	300 do.......s4.	59¼
20 do.........	81	100 do.......s3.	59⅜
700 do.........	80¾	600 do.......s3.	59¼
100 Union Pacific.....	75⅝	100 do.........	59¼
100 do.........	75½	800 do.........	59⅛
300 do.........	75⅝	200 do.........	59
400 St. Paul.........	34⅝	50 do.........	59½
300 do.........	34¼	1300 do.......s3.	58⅞
100 St. Paul Pf.......	57½	300 do.........	58⅞
100 Ohio & Miss......	23	100 do.........	58⅞
100 do.........	23⅛	1800 do.........	59
600 Rock Island......	104		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..........	118¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........	121⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N....12.	120⅛	2,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.	121⅝
		5,500 do....12.	121¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 U. S.C.6s,'81.	123	1500 Western Union.	80⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20, R. '67..........	121⅛	300 do.........	81
		400 do.......s3.	81
5,000 U. Pac. 1st..	102	200 do.........	81
10,000 U. P. L. G't..	99½	400 do.......b3.	81⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf....	21¾	100 do.........	81⅛
15 U. S. Express.....	42¾	200 do.......s3.	81
100 M. L. & M.,Ass.pd.	13	100 North-west..s3.	38⅞
100 do.......b3.	13	100 do.........	38⅞
200 Erie Railway.....	15⅛	100 North-west. Pref.	50
500 Pacific Mail.....	39⅞	200 Ohio & Miss......	22⅞
100 do.......b3.	40	50 Tol. & Wabash....	5¼
300 Lake Shore....s3.	58¾	50 do.........	5½
1100 do.........	58¾	100 Han. & St. Jo....	23½

MONDAY, July 12—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday, showed an increase of $1,469,600 in loans, $3,112,700 in specie, and $4,508,500 in deposits, and a decrease of $3,170,900 in legal tenders and $127,700 in circulation. The most important changes, and those which attracted general attention, were the gain in specie and the loss in legal tenders. The rise in the specie average results from Treasury disbursements and sales of gold, and the decrease in legal tenders can be traced to the fact that the Government has been gathering within its own vaults, from those of the national banks, its notes, preparatory to disbursing the same. The gold speculation has also had a disturbing influence on the legal-tender average of the banks. This loss in legal tenders, it will be seen from the above, is more apparent than real, as the notes have not left this City, and will soon drift back to the banks again. An analysis of the statement shows that the banks hold the large amount of $24,997,200 reserve in excess of legal requirements, after losing during the week $1,185,325. The present reserve of the banks, large as it is, will probably be further augmented before the season arrives when the West and the South will seek from this point legal tenders and national bank notes to assist in marketing the crops, and the New-York City banks can grant prompt assistance to the country without impairing their ability to help the movement in general trade and to carry on the usual financial operations here. That the crops will be moved early and with great freedom, especially wheat and other grains, there is no reason to doubt; for the producers are not likely to repeat their folly of last year, when they held back grain on the advice of the Grangers, and thus lost a foreign market for the surplus products of the soil. The advices from Europe last week in regard to the weather and the condition of the crops there point in the most unmistakable manner to a large export demand for our grain, and the farmers, learning wisdom from experience, will, from present appearances, undoubtedly meet this demand with unusual promptness. This course is clearly for their best interests, as the present crops will be raised upon cheaper labor and cheaper supplies than for many years past; so that they can sell their products at comparatively low prices and still make more money than upon preceding harvests. The annual wealth drawn from the soil in a country like the United States is always large; but this year it promises to be unusually so, from the enormous amount of products raised. This will be felt throughout the ramifications of trade, and is the basis for the growing belief that we will witness a marked revival in general business.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 3.	July 10.	July 11, '74.
Loans	$279,397,200	$280,836,800	$287,088,400
Specie	13,824,600	16,937,300	27,375,400
Legal tenders	73,832,100	70,661,200	61,335,100
Deposits	245,896,700	250,405,200	243,525,600
Circulation	18,982,500	18,854,800	25,923,700

And the following shows the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	July 3.	July 10.	Differences.
Specie	$13,824,600	$16,937,300	Inc..$3,112,700
Legal tenders	73,832,100	70,661,200	Dec.. 3,170,900
Total reserve	$87,656,700	$87,598,500	Dec.. $58,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits	61,474,175	62,601,300	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$26,182,525	$24,997,200	Dec..$1,185,325

The money market exhibited no change of importance, and bids fair to run in the same groove of extreme ease for some time yet. It is needless to say that a change toward higher rates would be gladly hailed, but the principal money centres are so over-supplied with funds that an advance can hardly be looked for until the Fall trade begins in real earnest. This accounts for the desire on the part of lenders to make time loans, although the advantage gained in the matter of interest over capital loaned out on call is comparatively slight. The ruling rates for call loans have been 2@2½ ₩ cent., but on one day as high as 4 ₩ cent. was paid in a few cases, the advance being attributable to the delay of parties in making up their accounts until late in the afternoon. The supply of commercial paper was small, and strictly prime names passed as low as 3½@4 ₩ cent., choice grades being quoted at ½@1 ₩ cent. higher.

The foreign advices reported further gains of bullion by the Bank of England, notwithstanding the drain consequent upon the July interest payments on Consols, a considerable portion of which finds its way into the interior of England. United States bonds hold up with remarkable firmness at London, and Consols have been in the main strong. The Bank of England Directors reduced the rate of discount to 3 ₩ cent. on Thursday, and the outside money market has progressed toward lower rates. The sharp decline in gold stiffened the market for sterling exchange, but without altering the rates for business, prime bankers' sixty-day bills on London selling at $4 86¾ @$4 87 and demand at $4 89¾ @$4 90. An unusual break in the price of gold occurred, and the speculation was attended with more animation than for some time past. The two extremes were 117¼ and 115⅜, the decline carrying down an operator, who, failing to provide for nearly two millions gold, prevented the Gold Exchange Bank from rendering its account of clearings until an unusually late hour on Thursday. The operator referred to made arrangements early Friday morning to assume his obligations, paying dollar for dollar. Toward the close gold recovered to $1 16½, the covering of short contracts and the continued outflow of specie restoring strength to the market for a time; but in the last sales on Saturday weakness again returned, and the market closed at 115⅞. The early decline resulted chiefly from an announcement that the Treasury was buying silver for the purpose of retiring the fractional currency, although it was well known that the Secretary had long held that power, and again it is difficult to conceive what difference the purchases of silver, with the knowledge that the exports of gold are larger thus far this year than in any previous year in the history of the port, can make in the price of gold. The highest rate paid for the use of cash gold was 1-32 ₩ cent. ₩ diem, made during the flurry on Thursday, but the market soon eased up and closed with 2 ₩ cent. paid for carrying.

Government bonds declined in sympathy with gold, as did also many of the railroad mortgages, interest on which is payable in gold, but a firmer tone prevailed at the close. The Pacific issues left off firm and in good request. The consolidated coupon gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Company advanced to 82@82½. State bonds were firm, the dealings having been trifling outside of Tennessees, which advanced to 50@50½ for all the issues.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange at the opening of the week was characterized by great firmness, and the indications were abundant that the market was responding to the improving prospects of the general situation in financial and commercial circles. Later in the week the temporary inability of a gold operator to meet his obligations, coupled with grossly exaggerated reports industriously circulated in regard to difficulties between two of the City banks, gave a momentary check to the advancing tendency of the market. The effect of these untoward incidents was, however, transient, and the market quickly reverted to its previous tone of firmness, and at the close the quotations prevailing for the leading shares, speculative as well as investment, were is some instances about the highest of the week. The process of investing the July interest and dividend money carried up prices of the old dividend-paying shares, and such railway mortgages as are usually considered strictly first class to a high point, and toward the close there was evidently a disposition to purchase such dividend-paying shares as are selling below par, and also some of the cheaper non-dividend-paying stocks, the latter in expectation of gain by an advance in values. The chief interest centred in Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Lake Shore, by far the larger portion of the business having been in these three stocks. The first named advanced from 79½ to 81¼, reacted to 79½, and advanced at the close to 81⅛. Pacific Mail rose from 39⅝ to 42, and closed at 40. Lake Shore, after rising from 53⅜ to 60⅝, closed at 58¾. The other Western stocks, notably North-western and St. Paul, advanced ½ to 2⅜ ₩ cent., and closed firm at a slight reaction. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was more active than of late, and advanced from 119 to 121⅜. Union Pacific was steady, selling at 74⅞ and 75⅞. Michigan Central declined from 68⅛ to 66½, and Missouri Pacific advanced from 49½ to 51. Erie displayed very little animation, and fluctuated between 14¾ and 15⅜.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing July 11, 1874.
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	118⅞	118½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	117⅛	117⅛	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	122⅛	121⅛	117⅛
American Gold	117¼	115⅝	109⅞
New-York Central	103⅛	102¾	99⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	103¾	97¼
Pacific Mail	42	39⅝	43
St. Paul Common	34⅛	32½	34
St. Paul Preferred	58⅛	55¾	53½
Western Union	81¼	79½	72⅞
Union Pacific	75⅞	74⅞	20
Lake Shore	60⅝	58⅜	72½
Toledo and Wabash	5½	5¼	34½
North-western Common	39⅛	38½	37⅜
North-western Preferred	50½	50	53⅞
Del., Lack. and Western	121⅜	119	106¾
New-Jersey Central	111⅝	111	105¼
Panama	68⅛	66	108
Erie	15⅜	14¾	31⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝	22⅝	24
C., C. and Indiana Central	4	3⅝	17⅝
Harlem	131¼	131	124

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 10.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	103⅛	103	103	103¼
Erie	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15½
Lake Shore	59½	58⅝	58⅝	58¾
Wabash	5⅝	5½	5¼	5¾
North-western	39	38¾	38⅞	39
North-western Preferred	50	50	49½	50½
Rock Island	104	104	103⅞	104⅛
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34½
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	57½	57½	57½	58
Del., Lack. & Western	121¼	121¼	121	121½
Union Pacific	75⅝	74⅞	75	75½
C., C. & Ind. Central	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23¾	23½	23	23½
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛	22¾	22¾	23
Western Union	81⅛	80¾	81	81⅛
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	23	22¾	22½	23
Pacific Mail	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞	40
Quicksilver	15	15	15	16
Quicksilver Preferred	21¾	21⅝	21½	23

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	April	$34,618,871
August	32,101,567	May	20,796,313
September	30,343,091	June 5	6,004,607
October	28,983,335	June 12	6,286,815
November	23,949,887	June 19	4,683,961
December	24,085,984	June 26	6,934,666
January	30,161,910	July 3	6,368,183
February	27,610,811	July 11	4,341,801
March	27,279,308		
Total			$354,825,288

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	April	$18,266,417
August	24,584,859	May	19,924,961
September	21,699,714	June 1	4,268,064
October	24,285,552	June 8	5,593,109
November	19,998,235	June 15	5,672,819
December	23,504,786	June 22	5,697,019
January	16,287,363	June 29	5,218,653
February	17,709,570	July 6	6,193,158
March	19,582,162		
Total			$263,924,623

Gold, July 10, 1875..........116
Gold, July 11, 1874..........109⅞

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	April	$4,393,348
August	7,316,397	May	9,355,251
September	2,222,533	June 5	4,418,000
October	1,614,753	June 12	4,674,036
November	4,448,600	June 19	6,236,979
December	12,497,641	June 26	1,901,918
January	19,119,325	July 3	3,238,986
February	4,040,524	July 10	2,959,605
March	3,361,164		
Total			$88,467,016

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,339
October	9,055,558	3,466,993
November	6,673,821	3,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,815	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,307
March	10,525,249	2,388,759
April	9,791,633	2,608,387
May	7,655,617	1,915,666
June	6,953,217	5,693,637
July 1, 2, and 3	844,000	2,125,000
July 10	1,885,000	2,307,900
Total	$115,339,910	$71,015,268

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The profits of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the past eight years, ending June 30, 1874, as reported by the President of the company to the meeting of stock-holders, Oct. 14, 1874, were..........$23,104,896 20

DEDUCTING THE DISBURSEMENTS:

On account of dividends	$5,332,813 34	
On account of interest on funded debt	2,531,333 31	8,064,147 15
Surplus left		$15,040,749 05

THE ASSETS REPRESENTING THIS SURPLUS WERE:

Construction of new lines, erection of wires, and purchase of patents	$4,931,453 15
Purchase of telegraph lines	704,399 95
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph stock (56,636 shares)	597,585 50
Western Union stock (72,877 shares)	4,054,483 07
Gold and Stock Telegraph Company's stock (47,710 shares)	1,173,509 00
International Ocean Telegraph Company's stock (10,384 shares)	961,556 42
Anglo-American Telegraph Company's stock (£1,308)	10,000 00
Central District and Printing Telegraph Company's stock (Pittsburg, 200 shares)	10,000 00
Western Electric Manufacturing Company's stock (500 shares)	39,000 00
Western Union bonds (redeemed and canceled)	1,072,345 00
Sinking Fund Broadway and Dey street mortgage bonds (amount not yet used for redemption of bonds)	57,800 00
Real estate (other than Broadway and Dey street property)	338,830 66
Broadway and Dey street property (in excess of the loan of $1,500,000)	281,234 81
Materials and supplies on hand	440,051 49
Due from United States	70,000 00
Cash on hand and loaned on call in excess of amount required for dividend July 15, 1874, and current liabilities	173,500 00
Total assets	$15,040,749 05

To these assets must be added estimated surplus June 30, 1875..........$500,000 00
Difference Western Union stock, 72,877 shares, par value..........$7,287,700 00
Reported above.......4,054,483 07—3,233,216 93
Difference Pacific and Atlantic stock, 56,634 shares $1,359,264 00
Reported above.......597,585 50—761,678 50—4,494,895 43

Grand total of assets to June 30, 1875..$19,535,644 48

As these assets, accumulated from the undivided surplus profits of the last nine years, justly belong to the stockholders, it results that were a division made of them each stockholder would be entitled to a dividend of about fifty-eight per cent. It has already been demonstrated that the company can earn eight per cent. per annum on the stock during the most depressed condition of business known for thirty years. As the use of the telegraph is each year becoming more general, it is certain that the Western Union can earn eight per cent. not only on its outstanding capital, but on the $7,000,000 stock which it owns as an asset, as well as on the proposed stock dividend. The time has arrived when the stockholders are entitled to something to represent their money invested as above, and I believe the day is near when they will receive it.

DIRECTOR.

☞ TO NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—The plan of reorganization known as "the Livingston Plan," unanimously adopted by the general meeting of Northern Pacific Railroad bondholders, held in New-York City, June 30, is now ready for distribution and signature. Copies have been mailed to all holders of registered bonds.

All bondholders who have not received a copy, and who wish to share in the benefits of the purchase of the road and property at the approaching sale, are requested to send their names and Post Office address, without delay, to the Purchasing Committee, Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 23 Fifth avenue, New-York, so that a copy of the plan, accompanied by a synopsis of the modified decree of foreclosure and sale by the United States Court, may be mailed to them.

A. B. NETTLETON,
For Purchasing Committee N. P. R. R. Co.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	87	Spirits Turp., bbls	400
Beans, bbls	651	Stearine, pks	125
Bees-wax, pks	25	Sugar, bbls	430
Flour, bbls	13,435	Sugar, hhds	140
Meal, bbls	231	Oil-cake, pks	773
Wheat, bushels	284,653	Pork, pks	45
Corn, bushels	81,500	Cut-meats, pks	905
Oats, bushels	13,100	Lard, tcs	266
Malt, bushels	13,600	Lard, kegs	325
Peas, bushels	300	Butter, pks	2,124
Cotton, bales	595	Cheese, pks	11,262
Eggs, bbls	1,206	Spelter, pieces	805
Grease, pks	44	Starch, pks	3,450
Hides, bales	7	Tallow, pks	69
V. Oil, bbls	50	Tobacco, hhds	438
Lead, pigs	924	Tobacco, pks	178
Leather, sides	5,002	Wool, bales	186
Pea-nuts, bags	97	Whisky, bbls	135
Resin, bbls	2,357		

ASHES—Have been inactive at old prices. Pots quoted at $6, and Pearls at $8 ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX.—Yellow continues in fair request in a jobbing way at from 32½c.@35c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business in this line shows very little improvement as yet. Some orders from the South and South-west have been reported as having been received and executed at comparatively steady rates, but the general market has been comparatively tame. The Fall trade, however, is looked forward to hopefully, and the general anticipation is of an active and fairly remunerative demand for suitable goods.

BRICKS—A fairly active movement has been noted in the leading kinds, and with less urgent offerings of stock, prices have ruled rather firmer, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2 50; Jersey, $5@$5 50; Harvestraw, $6@$6 75; Up-river, $5 25@$5 75; Long Island, $5 50@5 75; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown; $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$56 ₩ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₩ 1,000 on these figures.

COFFEE—Firm but quiet to-day; 500 bags Rio, by the Pascal, sold on private terms. Offerings light.

COTTON Has been in fair request for early delivery, almost wholly for spinning purposes, at a further advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 939 bales, (of which 350 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners. And subsequently 500 bales were reported sold at full rates. Offerings light....For forward delivery a moderate movement has been reported, at a partial advance of 1-16c. ₩ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,050 bales, (of which 1,900 bales were on last evening and 8,150 bales were to-day,) with 1,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 15 7-16c.@15 15-32c.; August, 15 7-16c.@15 15-32c.; September, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; October, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; November, 14⅝c.; December, 14⅝c.; January, 14 25-32c.; February, 14 31-32c.@15c.; March, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; April, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; May, 15⅝c.; June, 15¾c.@15 13-16c. ₩ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 595 bales, including 344 by railway, and at all the shipping ports were 869 bales, against 641 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 9,113 bales, including 783 bales to Liverpool, 900 bales to Bremen, and 379 bales to Hamburg....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,614,854 bales, (including 1,797,426 bales to Great Britain, and 817,428 bales to the Continent.) against 2,730,349 bales same time previous season. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14½	14½	14½	14½
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Fair	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Have been generally inactive at essentially unchanged prices.

FERTILIZERS—Have been slow of sale at former figures.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive within the range of from $2 10@$2 22½, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FISH.—A very moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds of stock at about steady rates. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$5 75 ₩ cwt.; Dry Cod in drums, $6@$7 50; No. 1 Mackerel, $8 50@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 75 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, ₩ box; Dutch Herrings at 80c.@85c. ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held more firmly, on reduced offerings, particularly of good to choice Shipping Extras, in lines, and of choice Superfine and best No. 2 stock. The inquiry, however, has been less urgent, checked, in part, by the advanced claims of holders. The sales since our last have been 16,300 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour, at $4 20@$4 55, chiefly at $4 40@$4 50; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5, the latter for very choice. (White Wheat,) chiefly at $4 70@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 15@$5 55, chiefly at $5 35@$5 45; very good to very fancy do., $5 55@$6 10; City Mills Extra at $5 65@$6 15; very fancy do., for South America, up to $7; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 55; very good to very fancy do., $5 55@$6 10; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 55 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, for shipment, $5 50@$6 35; and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 7,400 bbls. of shipping Extras, in good part Minnesota and City Mills, on the basis of our quotations. ....Southern Flour quoted firm, on sales of 750 bbls. ....Rye Flour steady; sales 350 bbls....Corn Meal in good demand and quoted a shade higher; sales 1,600 bbls., including Tropical (600 bbls.) at $4 15, and Brandywine at $4 65@$4 75 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in comparatively moderate supply and very good demand, mostly for export, partly for the Continent, at generally stronger prices, No. 2 Milwaukee having advanced 1c.@1½c., No. 2 Chicago about 1c., and No. 1 Minnesota ruling also somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher. The main business has been in No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, for prompt delivery. The later dealings indicated a rather easier range of values. Winter Wheat generally dull and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 245,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 27 for choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat and to arrive next week; $1 25 for No. 1 Sheboygan do., (4,200 bushels); $1 26 for strictly prime No. 1 Chicago do., afloat; $1 25½ for extra choice No. 2 Minnesota, do., afloat; $1 22@$1 23 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, chiefly at $1 22@$1 22½, closing at $1 22 for prime, and $1 21½ for about good; $1 18½@$1 19 (chiefly at $1 18½) for No. 2 Chicago Spring, here, and $1 19 for do. to arrive next week; $1 16@$1 25½ for ungraded Spring, here and to arrive soon, chiefly at $1 19@$1 20 for do.; $1 28 for poor White Western, with Red and Amber do., quoted nominally as before....New Corn has been moderately active, with steamer grades quoted firm, having been most sought after, while sailing vessel stock for early delivery attracted less attention and was quoted easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at 79c.@82c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, 82c.@84c. for fair to choice sailing vessel do., mainly at 83c. 83½c. for car lots, delivered, and 83c.@84c. for new Yellow Western. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels prime (sailing vessel) new Mixed Western, August delivery, (marketed last evening,) at 85c. ₩ bushel....State Rye held firmly at $1 10, afloat, and wanted; 8,000 bushels reported sold at $1 08 for State, in store, and on private terms for Canada....Barley and Malt quoted as in last, without important dealings....Oats have been in moderate request, with White quoted steady and Mixed rather easier in price. Sales have been reported of 39,000 bushels at 66c.@67½c. for ordinary to prime Mixed Western, 67½c.@72½c. for poor to choice White do., car lots, and 68c. for ordinary White Canada....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry. ....The week's exports hence for European ports included 22,775 bbls. Flour, 811,953 bushels Wheat, and 41,273 bushels Corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in more demand at firm prices; market otherwise inactive....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.; Domestic Cloth, 13c.@13¾c. Sales, 1,380 rolls and half-rolls Domestic Cloth at 13c.@13¼c.

HEMP—Of Manila Hemp, 2,000 bales have been sold at 8c., gold. Jute Butts have been in more active demand; sales, 1,600 bales at 2⅞c., currency, and 500 bales to arrive, at 2⅞c., currency.

HIDES—Have been in very light demand at about late rates; week's receipts, 6,643 Hides, and 832 bales do.; sales, 15,955 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,785 Dry Montevideo, shipped to Canada; 855 Dry Montevideo Kips, 8 lb., on private terms; 2,400 Dry California, 22 lb., at 20c., gold, 60 days, usual selections; 1,710 Dry Truxillo, 16 lb., at 17c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,320 Dry Mexican, 18 to 24 lb., 1,745 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lb., 1,050 Dry Texas and Western 21 to 22 lb., 620 Wet-salted Matamoras, 34 lb., 870 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lb., on private terms; 2,600 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9½c., currency, cash....Stock in first hands this morning, 212,700 Hides, and 2,246 bales, against 122,100 Hides and 1,048 bales same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in much better request, especially the better qualities of State, on the basis of our quotations. We quote: New-York, about fair to choice, new, 28c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 25c.@30c.; Western, new, 25c.@30c.; Yearlings, 15c.@23c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; California, 28c.@35c. ₩ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 34 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 42,670 bales, as against 22,691 bales same time last year. Exports this week, none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales.

LEATHER—Has been in very moderate request generally, with ample offerings of most kinds reported on the basis of previous quotations. Manufacturers have been purchasing with reserve. The week's receipts have been 58,532 sides and 1,670 bales do.; exports, 15,250 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in comparatively light demand at unchanged rates. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 22½c.@23c. ₩ lb.; sales, 200,000 lb....Copper products have been quiet, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₩ lb. ....Scotch Pig-iron has been held at strong figures, with the foreign markets advanced, and sales have been reported of 300 tons Coltness on private terms, and 150 tons Eglinton at $29 50@$30 50. American Pig-iron has been more sought after, with sales reported of 700 tons Nos. 2 and 1 Thomas at $27@$28, and 100 tons Allentown at $27. Other kinds quiet. Sales 100 tons Scrap from yard at $33 ₩ ton. We quote: Eglinton Pig nominal at $30@$31; Glengarnock, $32 50@$33; Coltness, $31 50@$32; Gartsherrie, $32 50@$33; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; Wrought Scrap, $28@$33, from ship and yard ₩ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been in limited request, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½; American Pig at $5 90@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9½c....Spelter has been comparatively quiet at $7 25@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 30@$7 50 for domestic....American Steel has been inactive at from 9c.@16c., currency, ₩ lb.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ₩ lb....Regulus Antimony has been in less demand at 13c.@13½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American....Shot quiet at 9¼c.@10¼c., ₩ lb....Tin has been generally dull and somewhat irregular in price. Recent sales include 2,000 slabs Straits at 18c.@18¼c., gold; now held higher; 100 slabs Malacca at 18¼c., gold; and 500 bxs. Coke Plates on private terms. We quote: Straits at 18¼c.@18½c.; English at 18¾c.@19c.; Refined at 19c.; and Banca at 23c.@23¼c., gold, and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 12½@$8 50; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 50@$7, gold....Zinc has been inactive within the range of from 8½c.@8⅝c., gold.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations unsettled.... Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning, was as follows: A very moderate inquiry prevails for invoices at about late quotations. The demand has been mostly for refining account, though partly for jobbing purposes. Sales have been made of 159 hhds. and 5 bbls. St. Croix at 37c.; 101 hhds. Cienfuegos at 33½c.; 100 hhds. Arecebo at 42c.@45c.; and 300 hhds. St. John, P. R., at 33c. Refining Muscovado, 50 test, quoted weak at 30c.@32c. ₩ gallon. A few invoices of recent arrival have not yet been marketed. Jobbing trade generally dull within our previous range. Syrups dull, as last quoted.

NAILS—Have been in light request since our last on the basis of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in more demand and quoted firm, ranging from $1 70@$1 75 for common to good Strained, $1 90@$2 35 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales 5,000 bbls. Strained, at Wilmington, at $1 52½@$1 55 ₩ 280 lb., with freight to the United Kingdom at 4s.... Tar has been quiet at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₩ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in very moderate request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 32c. ₩ gallon. Sales 150 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been rather more sought after, with Western, in bags, quoted at $44 50@$45, and City at $40, gold, for prompt, and up to $47, currency, for delivery the remainder of the year. The week's receipts have been 1,473 pks.; exports hence have been 9,666 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very quiet on the basis of 5⅝c.@5¾c., in bulk, for early delivery, and 8⅜c.@8⅞c. in shipping order....Refined has been scarce and wanted for early delivery; quoted up to 12⅛c.@12¼c., and dull and weak for forward delivery, at 11⅝c.@11⅞c. Sales 5,000 bbls. late, July, at 11¾c....Refined, in cases 16c.@18c....Naphtha, 8½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11⅛c.@11⅝c.; sales 6,000 bbls. at 11½c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11⅞c.@11⅞c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderately active request, for early delivery, at easier rates. Other kinds dull. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 40@$20 50, chiefly at $20 40; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50....For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $20 25@$20 30, closing at $20 45 bid, and 250 bbls. do., September option, at $20 40, closing with $20 45 bid....Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, with City quoted up to 9½c.@10c. for heavy to light weights ₩ lb....City Cut-meats have been firm and in fair request; sales, 20 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13c., 22,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 to 12 lb. at 11¼c.@11½c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, within the previous range. Western dull and nominal....Bacon in fair demand and firmer, sales, 250 bxs. City Long Clear at 11½c.@12c., the latter rate for very fancy....Lard has been dull for early delivery and quoted rather irregular. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western steam at 13½c.; 100 tcs. choice do. at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 51 tcs. new do. do. at 13½c.; 40 tcs. City do. at 12¾c. for choice; small lots Refined, for the West Indies, at 12¾c., and for the Continent at 13½c. ₩ lb....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 500 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13 7-16c.@13½c., and 1,250 tcs., September, at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c., closing at 13 9-16c. asked....Beef quiet but steady....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration....The exports hence for European ports have been 405 pks. Pork, 825 pks. Beef, 4,795 pks. Bacon, 3,046 pks. Lard, 95,477 pks. Cheese, and 359 pks. Butter.

SALT—Has been quite moderately sought after since our last with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet with Crude quoted nominal at 5¼c.@5½c., gold.

SKINS—Deer dull at nominally unchanged prices receipts, 156 bales; sales unimportant....Prime Mexican Goat wanted at steady rates; other kinds inactive; receipts, 774 bales; sales, 100 bales Curacoa, and 20 bales Mexican within the previous range.

SOAP—Has been held more firmly, and has been in fair demand in the jobbing line. Wholesale dealings have been comparatively light. Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been rather more sought after and held generally with firmness. Cassia in most request. We quote Mace at $1 02½@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 21½c.@22½c.; Cloves, 34c.@35c.; East India Pepper, 17c.@17¼c.; White Pepper, 25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@11c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady, with a fair inquiry; sales, 1,120 hhds. strict fair to about prime Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8¼c., and 200 hhds. English Islands at 7⅝c. ₩ lb....Refined strong and in good request.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 85,000 lb.; good to prime at 8⅞c.@9c. ₩ lb.; market steady....The week's exports hence have been 349 pks....Stearine quiet; choice City, in hhds., quoted at 17c.; prime Western, in tcs., at 16½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Firm, with sales of 600 half chests Green, 2,000 half chests Oolong, and 500 half chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls., at $1 22. Market firm. Stock estimated at about 3,500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room was in good request on berth and charter, especially the latter, with rates on suitable vessels, for Cork and orders and the Continent, quoted firmer, and for berth accommodation, by steam, rather easier. An increased call was noted for tonnage for the Grain trade from Boston for the United Kingdom, and a few charters were reported at relatively very low figures. Tonnage for Petroleum and Tobacco was in fair demand at steady rates. The movements in other lines were quite moderate....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₩ bushel; 650 pks. Provisions, mostly at 40s.; 4,800 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 45s.; 20 tons Leather at 50s. ₩ ton; 350 bbls. Sugar and 5,500 Staves on private terms. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 600 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl; 75,000 bushels Corn at 8½d ₩ bushel; 1,000 tons Provisions, and 100 hhds. Tallow at 35s.@40s.; 100 tons Cheese, at 45s.; 50 tons Leather at 6... ; 100 tons Hides at 50s.; 50 pks. Bark at 42s. 6d.; and 100 hhds. Tobacco, part at 42s. 6d. for Kentucky. Also an Italian bark, 600 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Boston, at 5s. 6d. ₩ quarter. And a ship, 1,382 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 47s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, at 8½d. ₩ bushel; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s; 300 pks. Provisions at 40s.; 150 pks. Tobacco, 150 pchs. Syrup, and 3,000 Staves, on private terms. ....For the United Kingdom direct, a British brig, 219 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl. Vessels were in some request for the Resin trade, loading at Wilmington, and were quoted at 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ 280 lb....For Penarth Roads, an Italian bark, 470 tons, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, from Boston, at 5s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 766 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 7s.; a Norwegian bark, 454 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., at 7s. 3d., with option of a direct Continental port at the same rate....For Havre, an American bark, 694 tons, with Maryland and Ohio Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 25s....For the Continent, a British bark, 545 tons, hence with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 350 bales Cotton at 9-16c. ₩ lb.; 300 pks. Provisions at 45s.; 100 bags Seed at 40s.; 1,300 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 37s. 6d. for hhds., 22s. 6d. for cases, and £1 ₩ bale; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₩ 280 lb., and 700 pks. Mdse. at full current rates. Also, a German bark, 676 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4d. ₩ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard, at 1 50 reichmarks....For the Baltic, a British brig, 362 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; and a German bark, 405 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. do., at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d., as to port of destination; an American brig, 553 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d.; and an American bark, 485 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do., at 5s. 6d., with option of the Continent, at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Cette, an Italian bark, 428 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do., at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter and £15 gratuity....For Bordeaux, an American ship, 811 tons, with Maryland and Ohio Tobacco, from Baltimore at 25s. 6d....For a port in Sicily, direct, a British bark, with staves, from Norfolk, on private terms....For the Adriatic, a brig, with about 1,000 bbls. and 5,000 cases Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 9d. ₩ bbl., and 30c ₩ case....For Genoa, an American brig, 359 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 25c....For Rio Janeiro, the American ship, with Coal, from Philadelphia, mentioned in our last, should have been printed (as written) as at $8 ₩ ton....For Aspinwall, two schooners with Coal from Philadelphia at $4 ₩ ton....For St. John, N. B., a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 50 ₩ ton. ....For Hayti, direct, a schooner, 140 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $1,150....For Hayti and back to Boston, two schooners, 143 and 180 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,500 and $1,300, the latter on vessel for each of two voyages....For Philadelphia, three schooners, with lumber from Pensacola at $8; and one, with do., from Georgia, at $6 50.... For Boston, two schooners, with Coal, from Richmond, at $1 75@$2 ₩ ton....For New-York, a schooner, with Coal, from Richmond, at $1 70 ₩ ton; a schooner, with Ice, from Kennebec, at 75c.; a schooner, with Lumber, from Boston, at $3; and two schooners, with Stone, from Cape Ann, at $1 50 ₩ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Bark, $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Petroleum easy at 11¾c. for Refined, 8½c.@8¾c. for Crude in bbls., 5½c. in bulk. There is more doing in Flour, principally on local account; sales, 700 bbls. at unchanged prices. Rye Flour slow at $5@$5 12½. Wheat quiet but unchanged. Rye held at $1 05. Corn firm, in better request; Yellow, 83½c.@84c.; Western Mixed, 82c.@83½c.; heated, 80c. Oats command full figures; White, 66c.@67c.; Mixed, 65c. Provisions slow: Mess Pork, $20 50@$21 50. Beef Hams, $15@$21; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14½c.; Pickled Hams, 11½c.@12¼c. Lard, 13¾c.@14¼c. Whisky, $1 22 for Western in iron. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 25c.@27c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 19c.@21c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@18c.; Rolls, Firsts, 18@20c. Cheese, fine grades firm; New-York fancy, 11½c.@12½c.; New-York prime, 9c.@10½c.; Western fine, 10c.@11c.; do. prime, 9c.@9½c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 22c.@23c.; Western do., 20@21c.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; No. 1 Spring, $1 08½@$1 09; No 2 do., $1 06⅛ spot, $1 06¼, August; $1 01¾, September; No. 3 do., $1 01½@$1 02; rejected, 93c.@96c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 69⅞c., spot; 71¼c., bid, August; 71¾c., bid, September; rejected, 67c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 53c., spot; 52½c., July; 39¾c., bid, August. Rye quiet but firm at $1@$1 02. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 25, spot, $1, September. Pork buoyant, unsettled; sales at $19 50, spot; $19 55, August; $19 70, September. Lard quiet but firm at $13 20, spot or August; $13 40, September. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 8¼c. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 17. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 2⅝c.; Wheat to do., 2⅞c. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat firmer at $1 06⅛, July; $1 06¾, August. Oats dull and lower at 51½c., July; 39½c. August. Pork and Lard unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 170,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 200 bbls.; Grain, none. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 17,500 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 155,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Flour, 100 bbls. To the Interior—Wheat, 18,500 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6⅝c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York, tolls included. Flour, firm; sales of 800 bbls. at $5 25@$6 for Spring; $5@$6 75 for Bakers'; $5 75@$6 25 for Amber; $6 75@$7 50 for White; $5 50@$5 75 for Rye. Wheat dull and scarce; sales of 22,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 17¾; 1,600 bushels Amber Ohio at $1 28. Corn dull; condition hinders transactions; 5,300 bushels High Mixed changed hands at 76c.; 2,500 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 74c. Oats dull; 700 bushels sample, 60c.; 600 bushels No. 2 at 62c. Rye held at $1 12 for small lots. Pork dull; $20 75 for Heavy Mess. Lard, 14c.@14½c. High-wines dull at $1 20.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 33; Mixed do., $1 32; No. 1 Western Red, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 30½@$1 31; Pennsylvania Red, $1 32@$1 33; Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 30; do. Amber, $1 33@$1 35; do. White, $1 25@$1 30; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 22. Corn firm; demand good; Southern White, 96c.; do. Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 84c., spot and last half of July; 85c., August. Oats firm; Southern, 60c.@65c.; Western White, 62c.; do. Mixed, 60c.@61c. Rye quiet, nominal, 90c.@93c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, only jobbing demand. Pork firm at $21. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. loose; packed 9¼c.@13c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c. Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard dull; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14½c.@14¾c. Butter firm and unchanged. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firmer and higher at $1 22.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25¾@$1 26¾, cash; $1 25½@$1 27 July; $1 25½@$1 26 August. Corn easier; 74½c., cash; 70c. September. Oats easier at 60c., cash; 38c. August; 47c. bid July. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky quiet at $1 18. Pork steady; small lots, $20 50. Dry-salted Meats lower; Shoulders, at Keokuk, 8c. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Lard lower; Summer offered at 12½c.; 12c. bid. Live Hogs firm; shippers', $6 60@$6 80; Bacon, $6 85@$7; Butchers', $7@$7 25. Cattle active; supply light; sales of good native Steers at $5 50@$6 10; common to medium, $4 25@$4 85; good Texans, $4; medium, $2 75@$2 90; fair, $3@$3 40. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 10.—Flour steady; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; extra White Michigan held at $1 36. Corn unchanged; sales at 80c. and 82c. for Low and High Mixed. Corn-meal, $33 for bolted; $32 for Unbolted ₩ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye 5c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—13,800 bushels Wheat, 1,276,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—9,500 bushels Wheat, 1,569,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 10.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 20@$1 25; sample lot of new White Tennessee sold at $1 25. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats firm and scarce at 56c.@60c. Rye nominal. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork firm at $20. Lard nominal. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c., spot; 11¾c., buyer July; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Whisky firm and higher at $1 16. Live Hogs firm; common to medium, $7@$7 10; no other grades offering; receipts, 520 head; shipments, 716 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 11; No. 2 at $1 07¾; July, $1 06⅞; August, $1 06⅛. Oats lower and in good demand; No. 2, in store, 52c. Corn lower; fairly active; No. 2 Mixed, 68c. Rye nominal; No. 1 at 94c. Barley easier and more active; No. 2 Spring, cash, $1 10; September, $1. Freights weak and lower; Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 187,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 10.—Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30; Extra White Michigan, $1 27½@$1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 23½; August, $1 23; September, $1 25¾; No. 1 Red, $1 25½; No. 2 do., $1 23¾; August, $1 24½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 23; Rejected Red, $1 05; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 25. Corn steady; High Mixed, 75½c.; September, 76c.; Low Mixed, 73½c.; No. 1 White, 75c.; no grade, 71¾c.; Damaged, 61c. Oats steady; No. 2 and Michigan, 58c.; White, 62c. Freights dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal at $1 05. Corn, 73c.@75c. Oats dull at 63c.@65c. Rye dull at 95c. Provisions firm. Butter—New-York State, 20½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c. Lard, 14½c.@15c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Bagging quiet but firm at 13½c.@14c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 10.—Flour, $3 75@$6 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 15@$1 18; Amber, $1 20@$1 23; White, $1 23@$1 25. Corn—Ear, 65c.@66c.; Shelled, 68c.@69c.; White, 72c. Oats, 57c.@58c. Rye dull at $1 05. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 67½; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 13¼c.@14½c. Lard, 13½c.@14½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.—Pork dull and lower at $21 50@$21 75. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 9¼c. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13½c. and 13⅝c. Hams firmer at 13¼c.@13½c. Whisky firmer; Rectified, $1 20@$1 22. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 570. Gold, 116¾.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Extra, $1 27—$1 28½; No. 1 White, $1 2[illegible]; Amber Michigan, $1 22½ bid. Corn lower and [illegible] at 70c. Oats steady at 59c.@60c. Freights—To Oswego, [illegible]; to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat 4,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; market dull, but firm and steady; Shipping, $4 50@$6 75; Stockers, $3@$3 75; Butcher's, $2 75@$5 50; through Texans, $1 75@$3 75; Shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; market active and firm, closing with pens empty; light, $7@$7 25; heavy, $6 65@$7 50; shipments, 9,000 head. Sheep—No receipts; market nominal.

BOSTON, July 10.—Flour market quite firm; stock becoming reduced and holders more confident; prices unchanged. Corn—Sales at 88c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 67c.@75c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15@$1 20. Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $22@$25 ₩ ton. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Corn, 20,960 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels; Shorts, 2,900 bushels; Barley, 764 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Wheat dull. Rye held at $1 in the street. Oats quiet and weaker; the range is from 66c.@71c. for Mixed and White. Corn firm and held at 83c.@84c. for lots via canal, and 81c.@85c. via railroad. Malt steady and firm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 10.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 31c. Resin steady at $1 45 for Strained. Tar firm at $1 75.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, July 10.—Sugar—Influenced by the advanced rates of gold exchanges, the demand has been fair and the market firm, with prices well supported; Molasses Sugar, 10½@11 reals ₩ arroba; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 10¾@11¼ reals; Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 12@12¼ reals; do. fair to good Refining, 11¼@11¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 15¾@16 reals; do. in hhds., 16@16¾ reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas 429,000 bxs. and 37,500 hhds.; receipts for the week, 11,500 bxs. and 2,500 hhds.; exported during the week, 30,500 bxs. and 3,100 hhds., including 3,600 bxs. and 2,800 hhds. to the United States. Molasses dull; 50 degrees polarization, 5 reals ₩ keg. Bacon, $36@$38 ₩ cwt. Flour—American, $30@$32 ₩ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $42@$44 ₩ quintal. Lard—In kegs, $49 50@$41 ₩ quintal, in tins, $45@$44. Wax—Yellow, $13 50@14 50 ₩ arroba; White, $19@$22. Naval Stores in fair demand; Empty Hogsheads, $8 50@$9. Lumber quiet; White Pine, $70 ₩ M.; Pitch Pine, $55@$56. Shooks nominal; Box, 6¼@6½ reals. Sugar Hogshead, 44 reals; Molasses Hogshead, 44 reals. White Navy Beans, 25½@26 reals ₩ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $56@$58 ₩ quintal. Corn, 11½@12½ reals ₩ arroba. Hoops flat. Freights unchanged. Spanish Gold, 209@210. Exchange firm; on London, 145@147 premium; on Paris, 117@118 premium.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

FOURTH EDITION.

In compliance with numerous requests, we have reprinted for the fourth time the complete copy of THE TIMES *of Saturday, July 3, containing a review of the evidence in the Beecher trial. Copies may be had at the publication office, or can be sent by mail.*

If Secretary BRISTOW takes nothing else by his war on the Whisky Ring, he is sure to reap a fine harvest of abuse. It has already been asserted of him that he "dare not" press the suits against the defrauders of the revenue, though nothing but the adjournment of the various courts prevents his doing so. It is also insinuated that he will not "push things" when he finds that politicians of influence are implicated in the rascalities. There is one class, however, who will not be misled by this kind of talk—that is the men who have been cheating the Government. They know already how much the Treasury Department is in earnest. It has quietly taken three-quarters of a million of dollars from their pockets, and though they whistle angrily at the Secretary, it does not serve to keep their own courage up. Meantime, we need hardly say to the Secretary that if any of the "crooked whisky" or other frauds are traced to prominent Republicans, they are the men to pursue with the greatest energy. There is no man deserves less of the Republican Party than a scoundrel who uses his Republicanism to cover up dishonesty.

Any one who cares for a few illustrations of the kind of reform for which Democrats in Connecticut can be relied on would do well to read our letter from Hartford this morning. It seems that these ingenious gentlemen, having failed to provide taxes sufficient to meet the expenditures last year, have now to make up the deficiency, and the principal source of revenue that they can think of is savings banks. Now, it is a well-known principle in taxation, which has always been observed in the exemption clause of income tax laws, that a certain small amount of savings should be left to each tax-payer. A tax on savings banks inevitably violates this principle, because it falls on the smallest possible savings of all classes. It is a bad tax, and creditable neither to the good sense of the Connecticut Democrats nor to their much-vaunted respect for the laborers. Not more to their credit is the attempt to authorize further bonding of towns to aid in building railroads, a peculiar form of legislative folly which has no excuse in these days. But it is doubtful if this is a case of folly alone, as our correspondent points out that a band of greedy speculators are likely to gain most by it.

It is always worth while to hear an honest man, even in a foolish cause. Our readers will find in Judge KELLEY's Cleveland speech some of the characteristic arguments of the inflationists. He grumbles at what he calls the "tragic farce of resumption by contraction," and he says that it has ruined many trades, and especially the iron trade. But the Judge forgets that there comes a time when inflation no longer inflates. That time came for the iron trade in 1873. If there had been five hundred millions of greenbacks afloat, the railroads could not have gone on paying interest to foreigners, or buying iron for new enterprises; and when the railroads succumbed the iron trade went with them. The Judge thinks that everything now is going to the bad. We do not agree with him. The American people have been engaged in over-production—an error into which the easy credit of modern times tempts nearly every people sooner or later—but it is getting around again. The surplus is being gradually reduced, and the demand for a renewed stock is springing up. Inflation may delay the process; it cannot advance it.

A Dublin letter which we print do-day supplements the admirable report of the great international rifle match published in Sunday's TIMES. This correspondence, together with our full dispatches by the cable, shows how intense an interest was excited in Ireland by the visit of the American riflemen. It has made the visit of the American Team very pleasant.

We take the liberty of remarking to those New-Yorkers whom the heats of last week hurried out of town, that the million or two of suffering human beings whom they left behind are doing remarkably well. Yesterday was as perfect a day as any one has a right to expect this side of the white hills of New-Hampshire. The mercury did manage to climb to 86° in "the shade," but the ardor of the sun indicated by this fact was greatly tempered by one of those soft and cool breezes from the north-west which insure comfort, whatever pranks the thermometer may play. Those who visited the parks, large or small, in the vicinity were, we venture to believe, as well entertained as the majority of their fugitive fellow-townsmen, for the parks were never more pleasant. And we may add that the scenery which strollers on the higher parts of the Central and Prospect Parks enjoy, a little tame though it may be, was yesterday made exquisitely beautiful by the peculiar combination of brilliant light in the foregrounds with hazy distances.

A pleasanter occupation than that of a soldier in the regular army can very easily be imagined. According to a report just issued from the War Department on the hygiene of the United States Army, (of which we publish an interesting abstract,) the soldier has too little air, no bath, a ration that is better than necessary in some points, only to be scant in other and more essential elements, and bad cooking. We beg our lady friends to imagine what must be the fate of a mess whose food is cooked by one of their own number, who is changed every ten days. This latter provision seems to be an ingenious contrivance to make the men save their wages, and rush into matrimony the moment their term of service is out.

REFORM AND REFORMERS.

No Government, and no body of men, can long successfully stand in the way of any reform in administration seriously demanded by a majority of the people. This, in modern times, is probably true of any form of government, but it is especially true in a democracy. The people will, in the end, have things their own way, and if they really want reform they will have it. But resolutions will not bring it about. A new adjustment of the machinery of government will not accomplish it. Voting one party out of power and another party in seldom gives much relief, or if relief at one point, this is often paid for by as great an evil at another. The reforms that come to stay are those which the people see clearly to be needed, and which no party is so stupid as to attempt to prevent.

Take one of the evils of which Mr. ADAMS spoke in his address the other day at Amherst—the running together of the executive and legislative functions of government. The need of a reform in the civil service grew largely out of this, and one object of that proposed reform was to restore each branch of the Government to its legitimate sphere and work. The mischief growing out of the trade in offices is apparent enough; the remedy would unquestionably have reached the disease and restored the body politic to a condition much nearer health. The difficulty was that those who really felt the need and the value of the reform were in such a hopeless minority that it never had any real life. In a certain hazy way, its merits were recognized; conventions approved it, as they generally will approve anything that sounds well, and has, as an abstract proposition, popularity; and the President said he would stand by it. But it never practically made any difference with the manner of appointing or removing any but the lowest grade of clerks, and accomplished nothing whatever toward making the executive and legislative departments of the Government more independent of each other. This was not the fault of the system, but it came about because those who administered it had no comprehension of what was really its vital purpose, and because the men in politics had no intention of surrendering their principal stock in trade. As a thorough reform it had too few supporters who believed in it, and it can hardly be said to have died—it never had any life. It is an abuse of terms to call it a failure—it was never tried. Yet no one who comprehended the magnitude of the evil it attacked, and who saw how fatally both Congress and the Executive were debauched by this petty trade in offices, has lost any faith in its virtue, or seen any reason to do otherwise than deplore the failure of the attempt to introduce it into the administration of public affairs.

To what extent is there a demand for better men—for statesmen rather than politicians—in public life? Not long since we saw in a Democratic newspaper this statement respecting Mr. ADAMS himself as a possible candidate for the Presidency: "Conceding Mr. ADAMS all the requisite gifts and virtues, we find him destitute of the right mood, and therefore not a fit man for the station his friends indicate for him." With this authority, "the requisite gifts and virtues" count for nothing; it is a question of "right moods." It is not one newspaper or one man whose judgment is found in that expression: there are quite too many, we are sorry to have to believe, who inquire as to a candidate's "moods," his cleverness, his disposition to reward his friends and punish his enemies, with a good deal more of personal interest than they can possibly be made to feel in his "gifts and virtues." And this class of politicians only look for enough "gifts and virtues" in their candidate to save him from contempt, and make him useful for what work they have for him to do; but the "right mood" is absolutely indispensable.

It is just about this point that the battle for better men in public life is to be fought. The great majority of the people have no interest in government except that it shall secure equal justice to all. They are not interested in offices, in contracts, in subsidies, in jobs of any kind, except as tax-payers, and to that extent they certainly cannot be on the side of the men who thrive by politics. When they can be made to see that better men are required in administration, and to feel it as well as see it, the mercenary politician will soon be compelled to get a living in some other calling; but until then, he is likely to thrive as heretofore. The dullness in business, the burden of taxation, and the exposure of corruption are at present having an effect, we are glad to observe, in arousing the people, and we trust the revival will be thorough and sweeping.

In the meantime there is need of education at both extremes. Statesmen need to study, as has been suggested, the art of persuasion, and cultivate the power of winning men. So far as that is a question of moods, let them study moods. Statesmanship alone will not keep them in office. The people must like them as well as respect them, and the grace that wins hearts is not foreign to honor or honesty or clear-sighted intelligence. But the people should see to it that success is not a question of "moods," of the tricks of demagogues, by which temporary popularity is too often achieved, and of the good nature that puts the public Treasury at the disposal of every friend who asks for an appropriation or a place, and gives generously of private fortune in aid of every popular enterprise. To serve the country may well be the noblest ambition of the greatest minds; but in this country the way to that service lies through the suffrages of the people. The problem is to make the people and the best men understand each other better; and, to bring this about, the statesman should be something more of a politician, in the good sense of that term, and the voter should put a higher estimate upon character and ability, and think infinitely less of the qualities that go to make up what is called a good fellow.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

What bric-a-brac is it would be difficult to define. Perhaps the most exact, as well as the most comprehensive, definition of it that could be given would be, elegant rubbish. For it is essential to the bric-a-bracity of a thing that it should be utterly useless; so much so that if once made for use, as it is quite likely to have been, any using of it now for the purpose for which it was made would be sacrilege, or worse, bad taste, or worst of all, quite out of the fashion. The mania for collecting bric-a-brac is now at its height. The amount of money that may be got by gathering together a promiscuous assemblage of old pots and pans, decayed door-knockers, battered spoons, cracked crockery, worm-eaten carving, and noseless statuettes, and then selling them as the collection of a well-known amateur, is quite incalculable. If a few people with their pockets pretty full of money, wishing to be in the fashion, take a notion to most of the the things, your fortune is almost made. For, to get a big price in the auction-room, it is only necessary that two persons pretty well provided with money should want the same thing; the intrinsic value of it is not of the least consequence.

The outbreak of this bric-a-brac mania is altogether without visible cause. It appears, however, to be only a new form of that mental disease which has been always more or less prevalent, in modern times at least—the mania for collecting. Book-lovers are most likely to be affected by this disease, so that their ailment has come to have a name—bibliomania. In this, as in the bric-a-brac mania, the uselessness of the article so eagerly desired is an essential element of the ailment. For your true bibliomaniac never reads his books. Some books he may read, (in the time left to him from the consultation of catalogues,) but not his own. True, Mr. HEBER, the greatest of bibliomaniacs, who had houses full of books all over London, did read; and said that a man couldn't get on without at least three copies of every book he wanted: his copy to read, his copy to lend, and his show copy. He also gave us the true diagnosis of the disease from which he suffered. He said that his collecting mania began when he bought his first duplicate. He was right; he then stepped over the bounds of use in the object of his desire. There is nothing that may not be made the occasion of this mania for collecting, which is a passion by itself. Have we not seen the assembling together of old, smutched postage-stamps made a pursuit, and actually dignified by a name, "philately," than which form of collecting it would seem that, except for children, there could not be a more trivial occupation even of leisure time. But even in this, one of the great spurs to collecting is not lacking. We have heard of a boy asking his father for a dollar to pay for a much-desired object of "philately," who, on being remonstrated with for paying so much for a dirty little scrap of paper, answered, "But, papa, no other boy will have the stamp." The possession of something rare, something that no other boy will have, is one of the great stimulants to this collecting, and greatly so in the collection of bric-a-brac. Mr. DU MAURIER touched the motive-feeling in a cartoon in *Punch's Almanac*, in which he represents a woman sitting in the despair of disheveled hair over the fragments of a piece of crockery. Life, she says, has now no charms for her. A little girl who has broken away from a knot of others, exclaims, "Why, mamma, have you not me?" "But you're not unique," is the reply; "there are six of you—half a dozen."

But although bric-a-brac collecting, like all collecting, has its ridiculous side, and is carried to excess, chiefly by those who cannot appreciate what they buy, and gather merely for the reputation of being the possessors of a collection, it has also its genuinely pleasing, and perhaps not altogether useless, side. For there is collecting and collecting; and taste and knowledge, or the lack of them, may be shown in the collection of bric-a-brac, as in that of books or of pictures, or of engraved gems. The devotee of high art may scoff at the bric-a-brac collector; but Sèvres porcelain, or even Delft ware, Wedgwoods, Japanese vases, and bronzes, and finely-wrought jade and the like, have intrinsic beauty, and well disposed through a house do much to delight the eye, and give the place a human, habitable look. But the moment this disposition of bric-a-brac is abandoned for a formal arrangement of the articles by themselves, then beware; the collecting mania has begun, and the articles cease to be household goods, and become a sort of museum. The very highest style of the possession of such quaint, dainty and elegant things as form the best part of bric-a-brac is to have them for use, although it may be only on grand occasions. To ring a bell or use a candlestick carved by BENVENUTO CELLINI, to pour chocolate from a Sèvres pitcher into Sèvres cups, to use a snuff-box painted by PETITOT—this is the highest enjoyment of the beauty of such things; for this is putting them to the use for which they were designed. Between this use and the setting them up to be looked at, there is the same difference that there is between a woman's wearing handsome dresses and keeping them in a wardrobe to be taken out and shown to her dearest friends for the purpose of exciting their admiration and provoking their envy. Few, however, especially in this country of untrained servants, can afford to subject articles so expensive as those which go to make up bric-a-brac to the hazards of use, even upon high days and holidays. We must keep our most beautiful things for show, and use our common clay. All the more, then, should we be careful in their selection, and, unless we have some knowledge and art-culture, get the advice of a friend who is so qualified, before we purchase; and we should buy only what we can arrange as part of the furniture of our rooms. A room cumbered and cluttered with bric-a-brac is an offense; one in which it appears as an element of domestic beauty, a sort of rich, quaint fringe of daily life, is very attractive, and has a variety not to be attained by conformity to any particular style of decoration.

THE COLLEGIATE BOAT RACE.

The Freshman race, on Tuesday, at Saratoga, will be a bright prelude to the grand struggle of the next day, in which thirteen crews will participate. The men are now all on the spot, and some of them have been in training there long enough to make them familiar with the water and all of the points about a race-course, which are so little to the spectator and so much to the rowers. Last year eight crews entered for the University race, as follows, naming them in the order in which they finished: Columbia, Wesleyan, Harvard, Dartmouth, Williams, Cornell, Trinity, Princeton, and Yale. It will be remembered, however, that Yale was withdrawn in a disabled condition. The changes this year are notable, Bowdoin, Brown, Amherst, Union, and Hamilton being additions, and Trinity having dropped out. Hamilton and Union are recent comers to the association. With their entrance there arises a considerable counterpoise to the influence of the New-Englanders, who have heretofore naturally taken the lead in the regulation of the internal affairs of the association. The colleges now represented in the race, therefore, are these: Dartmouth, Yale, Harvard, Williams, Columbia, Cornell, Amherst, Wesleyan, Brown, Princeton, Bowdoin, Union, and Hamilton. With the appearance of new competitors must come an increase of interest. In this the general public must have some share, and each addition to the entries brings a fresh brigade of champions.

Last year was tried the experiment of taking the regatta away from the waters where its earliest triumphs had been achieved. There was so much and so keen discussion over the change from New-England to New-York, that some timid people feared that the temporary dissatisfaction of a few would eventually disaffect a majority of the crews in the association. These fears were groundless, as the sequel has abundantly proved. Saratoga corrupted nobody. The crews and their friends were courteously and handsomely treated. There was as much brightness, color, and enthusiasm during the races as when the course was nearer the homes of those who formed the majority of the competitors. With the question of pecuniary "profit and loss" the general public has nothing to do, but the public decided that the first collegiate regatta at Saratoga was highly successful. That the association are also of that opinion may be inferred from their return to the lake this year. The reinforcement of the New-England colleges by some of their neighbors, unrepresented in 1874, is another good sign. Last year, however, there was a very distinct grumble at the frequent postponements of the race which a fresh afternoon breeze made inevitable. The hour had been fixed; it seemed impossible to change it, for some reason, and it must be confessed that the disappointment of a large number of people who "just ran up to see the race" was very deep. This year we have promise of better management, and though there is a possibility of disasters, there is reasonable prospect that the regatta will be brilliant, exciting, and contested in a friendly spirit.

Our correspondence has given all available information respecting the *personnel*, training, and condition of the crews. From such data as these, the interested reader has already formed his opinions concerning the probabilities of the race. More than ever, perhaps, the old question of training comes into the struggle. The crews of Princeton and Columbia seem to represent city training and special development of muscle; and Dartmouth has been generally noticed as bringing into the field the best specimens of what is called the "country boy" athlete. If New-York has any special championship in the race, it naturally attaches to our own Columbia College men, and to those of Hamilton, in which last-named crew this City is largely represented. Bowdoin sends a notably fine crew, and it is evident that this newer element in the contest will give an additional zest to the enjoyment and excitement of the day. Yale and Harvard will renew their ancient competition for leadership, and their historic names are always heard where men discuss the chances of the race. The few asperities which last year's contest may have roused are forgotten. We must believe that all of the crews are animated by an honorable and chivalrous desire to achieve a commanding position by their participation in a struggle for which they have been so long preparing. In this event some one hundred men are immediately concerned, and in it thousands of others have a deep and engrossing interest. Much time and money have been expended; and the severe training to which the rowers have subjected themselves is no inconsiderable item in the sum total of cost. But the annual race has gained in popularity with the colleges. There is a general feeling among Presidents and Professors that the development of physical power is good—not brutalizing to the student. And college pride has doubtless quickened the pulses of some venerable philosophers who are almost young again as they anxiously wait for the result of the intercollegiate regatta of 1875.

THE POTATO.

Of all products of the soil there are none, except perhaps a few cereals, whose cultivation ought to be better understood than that of the potato. It is the most valuable of our vegetables, and the most generally grown, and it is also the one which has been most often affected by serious disaster. It is, however, at intervals during the current century that the potato crops have suffered most. In 1822 much loss was felt by the potatoes rotting almost as soon as they were out of the ground. In 1831 and 1838 the "taint" destroyed the crops. In 1845 and following years murrain, or "potato disease" as it was specifically called, led to famine and much suffering. During recent years dry rot, aphides, fungi, or some unknown cause, has affected the potatoes, and in many instances destroyed them. Three centuries nearly have passed since this vegetable was introduced into Europe, and although there are recorded instances where the supply was almost ruined by frosts, it is chiefly within the last fifty years only that it has failed from disease. Whether the art of cultivating the potato has been lost; whether we have imperceptibly glided into methods of culture that are not suitable; or whether any change has come over the plant itself, are questions undetermined. But there seems little room for doubt that the subject is one which deserves the most careful attention of practical agriculturists and men of science. It is one which so intimately affects the interests of the community generally that it cannot easily receive too much consideration.

While, therefore, we have to record the appearance of a new form of the disease in Europe, it is gratifying to know that the progress of it is being carefully watched and all the phenomena closely examined. It appears to be very prevalent, and generally spread throughout the country. At the same time, it is remarked that English varieties, and American varieties when grown from imported seed, are perfectly free. For example, in the gardens of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick is a row of Regents in perfect health; next to them a row of Early Rose from English seed utterly ruined, and next to them again a row of the same kind from imported seed, in the best condition. The plants of American Snowflake, from English seed, are all diseased; at any rate those not affected amount to less than one-tenth of the whole. Rows of American Breadfruit, imported seed, are perfectly healthy; and other American varieties, but from English seed, although side by side with them, are extensively destroyed. There is not one instance in the garden where either an English variety or an American variety from imported seed is affected; and only a very few instances of American varieties from English seed which are not affected.

The disease is distinct in many respects from that which destroyed the crops thirty years ago. That was increased by wet weather; the present is found to spread most rapidly in dry weather. The belief is that the seat of the malady is in the seed tuber, and that when once acquired it becomes hereditary. But the most remarkable feature about it is the limitation within which it has any influence. That it should only affect imported varieties, and those not before the second year, is a fact of great interest, and one, the knowledge of which will probably lead to further developments which in time may become practically useful. It would be interesting to know whether any similar observations have been made in this country in regard to the cultivation of European varieties. If not, the attention of our farmers may advantageously be directed to it. One thing seems to be tolerably clear, and that is that this latest disease is not brought about by any peculiarities of soil or of cultivation. Its history points rather to what we have already hinted, a liability to change of some kind in the constitution of the plant. If this can be established, as it seems likely to be, it should lead to a complete change in the aims of potato-growers. Form, beauty of appearance, and even delicacy of flavor, in the tuber itself, will become of secondary importance to strength of constitution; and if this can be secured there may be some probability, as the evidences now go, of lessening to a minimum the chances of disease. It is very clear that until some systematic principle be acted upon, no permanent good result can be attained; but if experiments such as those we have noticed be carefully conducted, it is quite within reason to believe that many of the troubles of potato-growers may, in a few years, be overcome.

OBITUARY.

CHIEF ENGINEER ALEXANDER AUCHINLECK.

Among the victims of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., is Chief Engineer Alexander Auchinleck, of the United States Revenue Marine Service, who died there on Thursday, July 8. Mr. Auchinleck was born in Pennsylvania, and was appointed in the Revenue Marine Service in 1845 from the State of New-York. At the time of his death he was Chief Engineer on duty on the revenue steamer Seward, and stood seventh on the list of Chief Engineers in the Revenue Service. Mr. Auchinleck leaves a family in Buffalo, N. Y., where his remains will be sent when the weather is cooler.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Fechter acts in Rochester to-morrow evening.

The English Opera Company in San Francisco entered upon their season with "Mignon."

The Fifth Avenue Theatre Company in San Francisco commence operations in "London Assurance."

"La Fille de Mme. Angot," with Mme. Luigini and a French troupe, is now the attraction at the London Lyceum.

The intended performance of Tennyson's "Queen Mary" has been formally announced at the London Lyceum.

During the amusement season just closed in Boston, the number of entertainments of all kinds given was about 2,600, and the money expended on them amounted to about $1,500,000.

After the 200th representation of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum Theatre in London, Mrs. Edward Ledger, on behalf of a number of ladies unconnected with the profession, presented Mr. Henry Irving with a costly silver inkstand, bearing a suitable inscription.

The variety representation at the Olympic Theatre this evening is to be unusually comprehensive. Its general attractiveness, added to the fact that it is given for the benefit of the Treasurer, Mr. Richard Morrissey, ought to summon an immense audience to that highly popular house.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE AMERICANS AND THE ELCHO SHIELD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, through your columns, to correct a misunderstanding that exists among the American newspapers in regard to the conditions that govern the contest for the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon? This trophy was presented by Lord Elcho, to be shot for by teams representing England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the shield is held in trust by the winners, going either to London, Dublin, or Edinburgh for one year, and is then returned to the National Rifle Association, to be competed for again. You understand, therefore, that it is not owing to a lack of courtesy on the part of my countrymen that the Americans cannot compete for this trophy, but is simply to be attributed to the rules laid down by Lord Elcho when he gave this handsome prize to the riflemen of the United Kingdom. I think you will agree with me, that if a similar trophy, under similar conditions, were contested for annually between the Cities of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, there would be a want of social tact in a Canadian team demanding the right to compete for it. There are many other prizes which are open to the Americans and all comers besides the Lloyd Cup, and I shall be glad to see your team meet with the success they so richly merit.

PIERCY WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 10, 1875.

ARCTIC ADVENTURE—A COMPARISON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an interesting article under the caption of the "Unknown Sea," in THE TIMES of the 8th of July, I notice a remarkable statement, calculated to mislead those but partially acquainted with Arctic adventures. The article referred to contains these words: "Nothing in the most thrilling Arctic adventures can equal the experiences of the crew of one of these vessels—the Hansa—which, abandoning their ruined vessel, floated on an ice-floe some 500 miles," &c.

Considering that last August THE TIMES contained a very favorable review of my work on *Arctic Experiences*, published by Harper Brothers, in which is given the journal of Capt. George E. Tyson, written upon an ice-floe, which drifted for over six months, (including eighty-five days in which the sun never appeared above the horizon,) and for more than 1,200 miles, it is a curious oversight, indeed, to refer to the fate of the crew of the Hansa as the most "thrilling" on record.

The crew of the Hansa were in absolute comfort as compared with the abandoned portion of the crew of the Polaris.

First—The crew of the Hansa was on the easterly side of Greenland; that of the Polaris on the westerly. The greater extremity of cold experienced by the latter is shown in the fact that with the Hansa party the mercury in their thermometer marked at its lowest point only 27° below zero. The mercury of the Polaris party, after marking 40° below zero, froze in the glass.

Second—The crew of the Hansa had time—several days—to prepare for their voyage on the floe, had plenty of provisions, coal, and the means of building comfortable wooden huts; they suffered neither for light, food, fire, nor clothes. The crew of the Polaris went suddenly adrift in a violent snow-storm, without any preparation whatever, having with them only such chance articles as had been thrown indiscriminately from the deck of the Polaris; they suffered intensely from want of light, fire, food, and clothing; were at the point of starvation over and over again, and much of the time lived on rations of two or three ounces of raw seal's meat, and were reduced at last to eat even the skins and entrails.

Third—The crew of the Hansa consisted of men—full-grown, hearty men. The crew of the Polaris had to care for, feed, and protect two women and five children, one an infant of eight weeks when the party went adrift.

Fourth—When the ice-floe of the Hansa party had reached so far south as to be in danger of breaking up, the crew deliberately divided into two parties—of not more than eight or nine each—took their two good, strong boats, and with very little risk landed safely on the south of Greenland. When the ice-floe of the Polaris party broke up, as it did in a violent storm, the whole party of nineteen, men, women, and children, had to be packed into one leaky boat, insufficient in size for half that number, and only by what appears like a miraculous Providence were they saved from destruction at last. For weeks they took to the boat in the day-time, boarding stray bits of ice to sleep on at night, and thus after more than a six months' struggle, having drifted south of Greenland to the coast of Labrador, were finally picked up, when at the last gasp, by the sealing steamer Tigress.

Of the details of this astonishing drift it is safe to say, "Nothing in the most thrilling Arctic adventures can equal the experiences of the crew of"—the Polaris.

MRS. E. VALE BLAKE.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES FOR LOSS OF LIFE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhall, before Mr. Justice Lush and a jury, the case of Kruger versus The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company was heard on June 30. This case arose out of the loss of the steamer Atlantic, in April, 1873, off the coast of Nova Scotia, on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York. The Captain rashly approached too near the shore without taking soundings, and this caused the terrible catastrophe; the vessel struck on the rocks and was lost. Out of the 900 persons on board 600 were drowned in a very few minutes. Among those on board was one Kruger, by descent a German, though born in this country, who was engaged in the timber trade in America, and was proceeding to New-York for the purpose of setting up an agency in Canada. He was twenty-eight years of age, was married, and left a widow and three young children, and his widow, on behalf of herself and her family, sued the company under Lord Campbell's act to recover compensation for the loss they had sustained. The company, besides denying the negligence alleged, pleaded that the accident happened on the high seas out of the jurisdiction of the courts of common law, and also that it happened at Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada, and that, according to the law of that country, the action could not be maintained.

Mr. Fitzjame Stephens, Q. C., and Mr. A. L. Smith were for the plaintiff; Mr. Butt, Q. C., Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Myburgh were for the company.

On the case being opened Mr. Butt, on the part of the company, said they had satisfied themselves that the loss of the vessel had arisen through the negligence of the Captain, and therefore they would not dispute their liability, and would yield to a verdict, so that the question became one of damages. But they were prepared with evidence to show that the vessel had been well found in all respects.

Mr. Stephens said he was prepared with evidence on the other side to show the contrary, and he had no doubt his learned friend had taken a wise, as it certainly was a fair and proper, course for his clients. He then proceeded to state the case for the plaintiff, saying the loss of the vessel had arisen through the rashness of the Captain in going near the shore without taking soundings, but observing that the Captain, if a rash was a brave man, and had, when the disaster occurred, shown the greatest bravery and courage, risking his own life to save the lives of others. He then proceeded to state the position and prospects of the deceased with reference to pecuniary income, stating that he was making an income of £2,000 a year, and saved £1,000 a year; and he pointed out that the action was for the benefit of the widow and her three children to compensate them for the loss they had sustained.

The widow and other witnesses were called in support of the statement, and evidence had also been taken under a commission in America.

In the result the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £5,000—£2,000 for the widow, and £1,000 for each of the three children.

BEQUESTS OF GEN. CHEDELL.

The will of the late Gen. John H. Chedell, of Auburn, contains the following, beside private bequests: To Rev. Dr. John Brainard, $200 per annum as long as he is Rector of St. Peter's, one-half to be expended in charities; to St. Peter's Church, Auburn, $10,000 to be applied to payment of a mortgage on the rectory; to the erection of an edifice for St. John's Church, Auburn, $10,000; to Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, $3,000; to the Home for the Friendless, $2,000.

WASHINGTON.

THE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS I THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

DETERMINED EFFORTS OF THE WHISK RING TO NEUTRALIZE THE ACTION O THE GOVERNMENT — ATTEMPTS T THROW SUSPICION ON THE TREASUR DEPARTMENT—PROGRESS OF THE PROSECUTIONS—PLANS FOR THE EXHIBITIO OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENTS TO THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The desperation of the Whisky Ring is shown by the attempts of its agents to embarrass the officers of the Government. The charges that have been made against Chief Clerk Avery, whether true or false, have been used as the means to cover the Treasury Department with suspicion. It is intimated that the prosecutions are not so vigorously pushed now since the complicity of officers of the department has been discovered. One paper insinuates that the Secretary will not dare to continue his movements against the Ring because prominent politicians will be exposed. The truth is that in the investigation of the charges against Avery the department has afforded all possible aid, and so it has done in all other cases where Government officers have been implicated. The Secretary will shield no one against whom evidence of any value is discovered. The actions against the Ring thus far have been proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and in all the preliminary steps the Government has been uniformly successful. Of course there can be no trials till the courts begin their Fall terms, for the Government has no power to convene any court during the Summer vacation. Grand juries have been assembled wherever it has been possible, and in St. Louis, notably, the jury has been for a long time kept together and numerous indictments found. Over sixty officers, including two Supervisors and three Collectors, have been removed. Perhaps the heaviest blow has been struck by the assessments of taxes on all the untaxed whisky discovered, and the amount of money thus recovered is nearly three-quarters of a million already. These assessments were secretly made before the parties implicated had time to put away their property, and the assessments operate as judgments of a court against all the property of the distillers and rectifiers upon whom they fell. All of this tax will be collected, and its payment will reduce considerably the ability of the Ring to use money corruptly to aid their escape. When the courts meet it will be found that the heated term has not been wasted, and that there has been no letting down in zeal or lack of vigorous work.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The United States Board of Commissioners charged with the arranging for the exhibition of the Executive Departments at the Centennial Exposition have determined upon erecting a building for their special use. The act appropriating $505,000 to this board authorizes the construction of a building for the special exhibition of the executive departments, but provides that the money required to construct it shall "be paid pro rata out of the sums appropriated to the several departments, the United Commission on Food Fishes and the Treasury and Post Office Departments excepted, the cost of the building not to exceed $150,000; and at the close of the exhibition said building shall be sold and the proceeds covered into the Treasury." The board, in consequence of the limited means placed at their disposal by Congress, have hesitated to assume the expense of a separate building for the use of the departments. They have from the beginning been impressed with the necessity for a distinct building in which the contributions of the Government to the Exhibition might be consolidated and placed under the immediate supervision of officers of the several departments. They were in hopes that the Centennial Commission would be able to erect such a building for the use of the departments, but it is now apparent that the financial condition and prospects of the commission make that impossible. The board for the executive departments have, therefore, determined to erect a building for themselves at an expense of $75,000. The structure will cover about 100,000 square feet of ground, and will be in the form of a Greek cross. The walls will be of wood and glass and will be surmounted by a handsome dome, on the top of which will be placed a powerful light-house lens. The height of the building from base to top of lens will be 75 feet. Inside to the roof of dome will be 60 feet. Although comparatively inexpensive, this building, when completed, will bear favorable comparison in beauty of design and finish with other buildings on the Centennial grounds. Architect Windham, of Philadelphia, is charged with the execution of the building plans. Ground for the building will be broken next week, and it is stipulated that it shall be ready for occupation on the 1st of January. The board will also erect, in addition to this main building, a structure to be used as a field hospital.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PROF. HAYDEN'S PARTY.

The Secretary of the Interior has telegraphed to Ouray, one of the powerful chiefs in Southern Colorado, requesting him to allow Prof. Hayden's exploring expedition to pass through that section without molestation. The Secretary informs him that Prof. Hayden's mission is one in the interest of science, and for the benefit of the Government, and not for hostile purposes; that none of the party will molest or interfere with the Indians, and the Government desires that the expedition may be successful in every respect. Therefore he hopes that Ouray's band will not only refrain from molesting the party, or throwing obstacles in their way, but will render such aid as may be required in making the explorations and surveys.

COUNTING THE MONEY.

The committee having charge of the work of counting the money and securities in the vaults of the Treasury Department have completed the count in the cash vault, including all the greenbacks fractional currency, gold and silver coin, and nickels, and are now engaged in the reserve vault, which will be finished this week. The count of the bonds held in trust for national banks will then be made, after which the committee will take up the books and examine them thoroughly, to see that they agree with the amounts on hand. They will be prepared to make their report in about ten days. Up to this time the difference between the amounts called for by the statements and the amounts actually on hand has been trivial, in some cases being $1 or $2 short, and in others similar amounts in excess, though in no instance has the error exceeded $2; and it is believed that these errors will be satisfactorily explained when the books are examined. Eighty counters are employed, but they are required to work now during the day only, and not at night also, as was the case when the cash vaults were being examined.

INCOME TAX FROM STATE OFFICERS TO BE REFUNDED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided to allow such claims of State officers for the refunding of the income tax paid upon the emoluments of their offices as were filed in due time, whether those emoluments consist of salary or of fees. The intervention of attorneys for the prosecution of such claims is entirely unnecessary. The evidence in most of them has been made complete through local Internal Revenue officers, and claims of the character above named are now receiving special attention. When and as soon as the drafts are issued upon such claims they are mailed to the Collector of the district where the claimant resides, and the claimant himself is notified to appear at the Collector's office and receipt for and receive his draft.

CONNECTICUT METHODS.

HOW IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ARE DECIDED.

VOTES PEDDLED AT LOW PRICES—NOT A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE BUT ONE OF MONEY—THE WORKING OF PARTISAN LEGISLATION—WHAT THE DEMOCRATS MEAN BY REFORM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, July 10, 1875.

It has always been maintained that the system of municipal representation in Connecticut, by which the House of Representatives has a large membership, has been a preventive of corruption, and has secured in the main honest legislation; and the claim has not been made without good reason. So far as there have been any suspicions of bribery to influence action, they have arisen from the peculiarity of results on important questions in the Senate, whose membership is so small that eleven men constitute a majority. The House, however, has 245 members, and the number is too unwieldy for successful purchasable raids; but this year there have been evidences of the use and influence of money upon legislators to such an extent as to raise the point whether, after all, the borough system of representation is to always afford a protection against controlling lobby influences by direct approaches. And there is one significant fact in these discoveries which deserves mention, and this leads me to call attention to the subject. During the last week there was a matter of considerable interest acted upon in the House. The day before the vote was taken the active supporters of one side of the controversy were consulted on two occasions by different members with reference to the payment of money. One of these men proposed to secure the votes of thirteen members, and the other named twelve, himself included, and his price was moderate, only $300, which shows that the art of selling votes is not yet thoroughly understood in the fresh rural mind, and proves also that it is new business—a development, perhaps, of the reform movement in Connecticut. The striking thing about these offers is that they came from men who live in one particular section of the State, in Litchfield and Fairfield Counties, which comprise the Fourth Congressional District, represented by Hon. William H. Barnum. It has been generally understood that Mr. Barnum runs his district on generous principles, and a reasonable inference, perhaps, is that the use of money in the two counties named for election purposes is at last having its effect upon the Legislature. I ought to say, however, that one of the gentlemen who applied for money to bribe his fellow members made a very nice distinction as to personal responsibility, and possibly it is cruel to insinuate even that there was any moral wrong in his remarkable proposition. He declared with considerable emphasis to the party addressed, "I want you to understand that in a matter of *principle*, no money could tempt us; we stand by principle, but we look upon this case as a local affair—a local muss—involving nothing but the question of success to one side or the other. We don't care which side wins, and for so many hundred dollars [raising three fingers of his right hand] we will vote for you, and if you don't want us the other side will pay us what we want." My information is that the money was not paid, but the demand that it should be was employed successfully in holding the men to the side of the question that was solicited to pay.

PARTISAN LEGISLATION.

In my last letter attention was called to the fact that the Democracy two years ago, and last year, caused a reduction of the State tax from two mills to one, and were led to take such a step in the blind interest of party, hoping to make an impression upon the rural districts that under Democratic rule expenses and taxes are reduced; but the result has proved that the current expenses cannot be met, there having been a considerable deficiency already, and something must be done to make up in the future, and in such a way, if possible, as to avoid raising the State tax to its old and proper percentage. During the present week a bill, warmly engineered by the State Treasurer and the party fuglers, has been put through, under which it is expected to get about $80,000 more out of the savings banks, which paid last year $434,326 43, or a larger sum than any single taxable interest in the State. The State tax itself, levied upon the towns, realized only $423,154; whereas if the old tax of two mills had been left undisturbed the amount would have been doubled. The railroads paid $286,570, and the mutual insurance companies, $372,154. It would seem as if a genuine reform movement might with some propriety seek some other resource than the savings banks, which contain the deposits of the poor, to make up deficiencies caused by hasty and ill-considered legislation to forward the interests of the reform party. In the passage of this bill the Republicans forced the Democrats to the issue of compelling taxation on United States bonds exempted, while refusing to tax State bonds and bonds issued by towns in aid of railroads. The taxation is not direct, but on the loans invested in Government securities, and is justified by a decision of the United States Supreme Court as to taxing the franchises of corporations; but it is conceded that the same question of "good faith" that applies to the exemption of State bonds must apply to the acts of Congress providing for the exemption of United States bonds from State or municipal taxation. A strong point was urged in favor of taxing the town railroad bonds, if Government bonds were to be taxed, by a statement that the exemption of these bonds was granted on the presumption that the railroads constructed by town aid would pay taxes; but the fact is that these roads are in arrears as follows:

Air Line	$117,023 00
Connecticut Western	95,138 13
Connecticut Valley	29,817 63
Total	$241,978 76

RAILROAD AID.

While the last Legislature adopted without opposition a proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting towns from granting aid to railroads, it failed of getting a two-thirds vote this year, and barely secured a majority, so that it is defeated, and the House yesterday passed a bill incorporating the Springfield, Ponagansett, and Providence Railroad Company, which gives the towns along its line in Connecticut the right to vote aid. This is a fair sample of the progress of Legislative reform under Democratic professions. An amendment was voted down which touched the marrow of the subject. These railway enterprises are, of course, in the interest of speculating capitalists. They get the subscriptions of towns to the common stock, and take themselves the first mortgage bonds. After a while foreclosure is resorted to, as in the case of the New-York and Boston Air-line, which swallowed up two millions of common stock, the road passes into the possession of the speculators who hold the bonds, and the towns find themselves heavily laden with debt, and in many cases with no advantages apparent from the investment. The amendment alluded to provided that towns should make subscriptions by a two-thirds vote, and issue bonds to be exchanged for the first mortgage bonds of the railroad company. This would reverse things—protect the people of the towns, and compel the capitalists who had worked up the enterprise to put their money into common stock. But it was too big a reform to be successfully grasped by the gigantic conspiracy now controlling legislation in Connecticut under the name of reform.

The Democratic papers have commented this week upon the proceedings of a meeting of Republicans at the United States Hotel in this city on Tuesday evening last, surmising, from a limited knowledge of what took place, that a scheme was on foot to "buy up the State" next Spring. I notice the Springfield *Republican* is also disturbed, chiefly because Postmaster General Jewell was present. In point of fact, it was a very innocent gathering of the Republican State Committee and a few friends, and the object was to consider the propriety of employing a permanent Secretary for the committee, to systematize the work of the party. The general feeling was in favor of it, and the only difficulty that presents itself is in securing the right sort of a man. It is to be hoped that such a person may be found, as better work in the committee is very much needed.

It was thought a week ago that the Legislature would finish its work next week, but there is considerable doubt now about its winding up before the middle of the week following.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

LETTER FROM THE BOWDOIN CREW—MODEST EXPECTATIONS.

One of the Bowdoin crew, in a letter from Saratoga Lake to the Portland (Maine) *Press*, dated 6th inst., says: "The high wind of Sunday rolled the waters of the lake into combers that looked fit for a young ocean, eliciting the grim remark from Capt. Hall, who was attentively watching the situation, 'that we could row as well as anybody if this was the water they had.' All hands were down early Monday morning to get the new boat 'rigged,' and the accustomed perversity of inanimate matter was most clearly made manifest; but patience and Yankee expedients brought the offending seats into their proper places, fitted the riggers and brought the short boats—and they are always short—into a respectable degree of rightness. And now things are settled into the regular routine of daily work and enjoyment, for this is when 'the fun of thing' is to be had; and the daily pulls, the watching and criticising the passing crews, and the reading of the reporters' accounts of them, which are truly surprising at times, then the many teams which drive over from Ballston and Saratoga, all this with the free, unique way of living, give a zest to rowing that once experienced is never forgotten. The boys are all well and undismayed as yet, and the effects of their Summer's training shows in their clean-cut brown faces and bright eyes, while the vim which they put into their pulls and runs banishes all suspicion of a stale crew. All the old men of the Springfield regatta being out of college, our '75 crew is made up of new men, and has many of the difficulties incidental to a new state of things; but it is rapidly getting into shape and pulls strong and in good form, and the boys are reasonably expecting to win a fair place in the race."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CIRCULAR TO INDIAN AGENTS RELATING TO TO PERSONS ACTING AS ATTORNEYS FOR INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has issued the following circular to Indian Agents:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1875.

SIR: Owing to the unnecessary expense and confusion, and the fraudulent practices which are liable to arise from the employment of attorneys and agents by the Indians for the presentation of their wishes and the prosecution of their tribal business before the department, hereafter, by the direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, no such services on the part of agents or attorneys will be recognized by this bureau unless the party proposing to act as agent or attorney for any Indian tribe shall have first submitted the matter in which he desires to act for the Indians for the consideration of the department, and shall have received specific authority from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to go before said Indians and propose to them to undertake such service on their behalf, and in all cases any conference or negotiation with the Indians, by any parties acting under the authority of this regulation, must be conducted in open council, called in the usual manner, and in the presence of the Indian Agent.

You will call the attention of your Indians to this regulation if any occasion exists among them for so doing, and you will acquaint them fully that it is not the design of the department in the regulations hereby established in any way to hinder the prosecution of their business, but to save them from unnecessary expense and protect them from the designs of evil men; and you will also instruct them that it is the wish of the department that all their business be conducted through their agent. And whenever they have anything which they desire to communicate to this office it will be the duty of the agent to transmit such communication, giving full information as to their wishes.

(Signed,) E. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Post Office changes for the week ending July 10, 1875:

New-England.—Offices Established — Winslow's Mills, Lincoln County, Me., Moses Mason, Postmaster; Long Pond, Hancock County, Me., Charles E. Southard, Postmaster; Rye Beach, Rockingham County, N. H., G. H. Jenness, Postmaster; Discontinued—Mount Crawford, Carroll County, N. H. Names Changed—Riverside, New-Haven County, Conn., to Zoar Bridge; Riverside Station, Fairfield County, Conn., to Riverside. Postmasters Appointed—Rev. Daniel Outhouse, Hodgdon, Aroostook County, Me.; Isaac F. Osgood, North Andover, Essex County, Mass.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed — H. Clay Short, Amboy Centre, Oswego County; Peter Callahan, Callahan's Corners, Albany County; Austin E. Prentice, Croghan, Lewis County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—George C. Townsend, Allamuchy, Warren County; George T. Prall, Bridgeville, Warren County; Fletcher Angle, Polkville, Warren County.

Pennsylvania. — Offices Discontinued — Forge Bridge, Somerset County; Kittaning Point, Blair County; Kline's Grove, Northumberland County; Springhill Furnace, Fayette County. Postmasters Appointed—John A. Reesman, Centre Hall, Centre County; Edmund Goodwin, Curwinsville, Clearfield County; Thomas Wheeler, Duboistown, Lycoming County; Benjamin F. Wallace, Eagle, Warren County; Reed McKee, Franklindale, Bradford County; Mrs. Rosa Stief, Johnsburg, Somerset County; Mrs. Mary A. Williams, Odell, Washington County; A. C. Howland, Sharon Hill, Delaware County.

THE CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

The following contributions to the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund are acknowledged by the managers:

Theodore Roosevelt	$100 00
C. V. S. Roosevelt	50 00
A friend of the children	20 00
T. L.	25 00
Croney & Lent	25 00
A friend	3 00
L. T. Howes	10 00
"Friends," office Goodyear's Indiarubber Glove Manufacturing Company, per Robert S. Walker	12 00
Katie Babylon, New-York	7 00
R. K. W.	20 00
Total	$272 00
Balance on hand	735 32
Amount on hand July 10, 1875	$1,007 32

EDWARD KING, Treasurer.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Lotta, the actress, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Gen. John E. Smith, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge W. F. Allen, of the Court of Appeals, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, and Miss Katharine Rogers Randolph, are at the Hoffman House.

Counts Herbomberg and Redlenbacher, of Austria, and ex-Mayor George P. Kane, of Baltimore, are at the Windsor Hotel.

SALE OF THE MARLBOROUGH GEMS.

The London *Daily News* of June 29 says: "The renowned Marlborough cabinet came to the hammer yesterday, as was expected. A brilliant audience met to assist at what was certainly a veritable solemnity. Mr. Woods stated that he had now come to what was a simple matter of business. The Duke instructed him to say previous to offering this important collection for sale, that though himself not acquainted with the full value of such objects, he had reason to believe they were worth about £60,000. But feeling that this was an opportunity of which the nation should partake of any advantage, his Grace had obtained the judgment of Signor Castelani, the eminent dealer in works of art of the kind, as to their value, and that gentleman had valued them at the lowest at £35,000. This, therefore, was the reserve price, any advance upon which would purchase the gems. Mr. W. Agnew then inquired what advance was required, in reply to which question the auctioneer stated that one of five per cent. would be necessary. At this Mr. Agnew immediately made his bidding of 35,000 guineas, at which price, after giving some minutes for any possible bidders to advance, they were knocked down amid loud applause. In the course of the afternoon it became pretty generally known that the cabinet had become the property of a gentleman in Bedfordshire, Mr. Bromilow, of Battlesden Park.

THE CANADIAN SARATOGA.

THE FASHIONABLE RESORT OF THE NEW DOMINION.

A FEW DAYS AT CACOUNA—THE STYLE OF ITS COTTAGES—SOCIETY MANNERS, DRESS, AND GOSSIP OF THE PLACE—HOW IT COMPARES WITH SARATOGA AND NEWPORT—THE CANADIAN PEOPLE AS REPRESENTED HERE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CACOUNA, P. Q., Sunday, July 4, 1875.

Cacouna is the Canadian Saratoga. It is the most fashionable Summer resort in the Dominion. To Cacouna one must go to see the belles and beaux and their swell clothes and society manners. It is an epitome of the rank and the style of the entire country, from Toronto and Hamilton in the West to queer old Quebec of Canada *Bas*. When one has visited all the cities of Canada and seen all of its architecture and natural scenery that he cares for, he should next come to Cacouna and mingle in Canadian society.

Cacouna is built along the right bank of the St. Lawrence River, a little more than a hundred miles below Quebec. To reach the place the best way is by the steam-boats of the Saguenay Line. They leave Quebec every morning, except Sundays, and land passengers for Cacouna at Riviere du Loup, where the hotel omnibus is in waiting to jolt them six miles through a very pleasant country to the St. Lawrence Hall at Cacouna. If the railroad is preferred, the Grand Trunk, which, like the Bleecker street cars, runs everywhere, will accommodate you. But the steam-boat ride is the better. It affords the scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence, out of which there can be selected hundreds of views of the most perfect loveliness. I prefer the scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence to that of the Thousand Isles, and that is the general choice. There are in the height of the season probably 3,000 Summer visitors at Cacouna; possibly not quite so many. The great majority of these live in cottages scattered along the road that follows the river bank for at least a mile and a half. There are between three and four hundred of these cottages, of which number perhaps half belong to the people who live in them during the Summer. The other half are farmers' houses, which the farmers live in Winters and rent Summers. Adjacent to all the cottages of this kind are little shanties like, where the farmer stows his family through the hot months of June, July, and August. For thus denying himself the comforts of a home during one-fourth of the year, the farmer receives $30, $40, or $60, according to the condition and situation of his cottage and his capacity for *bon marche*. Some of the cottages owned by the Summer residents attempt great display, but compared with Newport cottages they are quite ordinary. There is not that sprightliness about them that gives such a charm to American architecture. In some cases the material is at fault. Wood should have been used in place of stone and *vice versa*. In other instances a bad selection of colors gives a dead, rusty look to what might otherwise be cheerful and jaunty. Two or three cottages come very near being gems, but like the oyster-plant they give out just at the most critical point. The Canadians evidently think these cottages par excellence. So might I think had the beauties of Newport never been revealed. Throwing out a dozen or twenty of these pretentious houses, the remainder are simple enough. Four gray limestone walls, covered with the old-fashioned French roof and ornamented with piazza and gallery in front, is a description that covers about all of them. As for the grounds that surround them, the prettiest are those which are left just as nature made them. Where an attempt has been necessary at adornment the workman has bungled. Plank walks are characteristic of Lower Canada. Bricks and concrete are quite unknown at Cacouna. The sidewalks are built of planks laid lengthwise, three abreast. These walks are just about wide enough for lovers, but other and less fortunate folk are compelled to march in Indian file. Driving is one of the principal features at Cacouna, and one would expect to find a wide, smooth avenue, but he doesn't. It is good in places, and again it is very poor indeed. The hotel advertises the sea-bathing in very strong language, but the beach is entirely unfit for bathing. However, it is Hobson's choice with the Canadians. They have no sea beaches, and must either not bathe at all or stub their toes and bruise their shins against the stones that cover the beach at Cacouna. The St. Lawrence Hall is the only hotel. It accommodates 500 guests. It is well managed, and is a very comfortable place to live in, but it is not like Congress Hall or the United States. There is not a bit of plastering in the whole establishment. The outside is made of unplaned boards. The walls and partitions inside are of boards likewise, and even the ceilings of the parlor are nothing but white-painted boards, with the cracks covered with narrow strips. The building is lighted with kerosene oil. It may seem that I have spoken disparagingly of Cacouna. I have not intended so to do. I have only made some comparisons between the most fashionable Summer resort in Canada and certain American watering-places, with the view of showing how far short of its intention Cacouna falls. The difference between Cacouna and Saratoga in the respects of which I have spoken is just the difference between Canadians and Americans. Canada is provincial. It has no styles of living or dressing of its own. It is an imitator of England. The people wear English cloths, made up after English patterns; they ride in English carriages; observe English customs at dinners, parties, or ceremonious calls. If they can keep within a quarter of a century of the old country they do all that they desire. This is the general character of Canadians. The only respect in which they seem to vie with Americans is in their endeavors to equal them in fashionable displays. Cacouna tries to be a Saratoga. The Canadians do their very best to make a Saratoga of it, and they are so blessed with ignorance of what Saratoga is that they imagine they have quite eclipsed it. "It is so very gay at Cacouna," they say, "and people dress so extravagantly." American girls, accustomed to Saratoga life, would pronounce Cacouna exceedingly stupid; and as for the dress of their Canadian cousins, they would call them regular dowdies. It is funny that Canadian women cannot dress themselves becomingly. They satisfy themselves, doubtless; but they never look well. Perhaps they are not so well formed as American ladies. I think that they are a trifle humpish and lumpish, but that does not cover everything. Let an American girl be ever so ill-used by nature, she will dress herself so that people are almost persuaded that she is a beauty. The first trouble is with the gown. The gown-makers are not artistes like American gown-makers. They evidently have a single run of sizes, and if a woman fits one of these sizes well and good; if she is a little too large or small, so much the worse for her. Another trouble is with the hair. The Canadian women dress their hair hideously, and just now, that American women are wearing such becoming styles, the effect is quite shocking. The bigger they get their heads the better they feel. The prettiest girl that lives would have her charms neutralized by dressing her hair *à la Canadian*. But if I am wrong, both in respect to the gowns and the head-gear, there is at least one thing in which I am not mistaken. The Canadian women wear ugly shoes. American small boys would call them "plantations," or "gun-boats." Perhaps they have big feet to start with. If they have there is all the more reason that they should wear nice shoes, and above all, not cloth balmoral or Congress boots. The idea of a belle at Saratoga with cloth shoes on! Why, the whole country would be indignant, and justly, too. Cloth shoes are well enough for octogenarians and hospital patients, but they should never peep out 'neath the petticoats of a woman of society. I forbear to speak of male apparel. It always seems a pity that nice clothes should be butchered. The tailors of New-York could do no better thing than send a first-class knight of the shears as a missionary to the Canadas. The cause of philanthropy demands it. I trust the press of the United States will do all in its power to encourage this beneficence. There are many funny little ways about Canadian society, but it is exceedingly agreeable when once the ice has been broken. I fancy that one of its characteristics is sincerity. The men and women whom you meet are more apt to be honest in speech and action than Americans. You are not encouraged to an intimacy unless your acquaintance is desired, and when any little courtesy is extended you it may be considered as a proof of friendship. It was not extended simply in satisfaction of a code of polite society. Canadian society is not so brilliant as American society, but it is preeminently jolly. The Canadians seem a very happy people, well satisfied with themselves and their Canadian ways. They have a way of being comfortable at all times. Life was made to enjoy they think, and not to fret and fume in. The Canadians whom I met at Cacouna were of more than average intelligence. The men and women discussed questions that would be beyond the reach of a corresponding American company. The talk was remarkable for the absence from it of all persiflage.

Our party are glad that they came to Cacouna, for they have seen the fashionable watering-place of which they had heard so much, and, better still, have seen something of fashionable Canadian society. I would advise Americans by all means to see this place for the reasons already set forth. You will be sure to meet Americans, for there are some of our people here all the time. Moreover, if you desire to settle down for a week or a month, Cacouna offers advantages which are not to be had everywhere. It has the reputation of being a remarkably healthy place. It is upon high ground, and its atmospheres are a combination of sea breezes and pure land breezes that cannot be breathed without extraordinary advantage. The accommodations for transient visitors are excellent, and at prices at least a third below prices at similar places in the States. The scenery about the place is beautiful, and no sunsets in any part of the world can surpass those that may be seen at Cacouna. There are lots of rambling walks and pleasant drives, good fishing facilities, and plenty of boats and boatmen. Our party, numbering six, and two other parties of Americans, are to celebrate the glorious Fourth tomorrow upon the beach. We have not an abundance of gunpowder and fire-works, but we shall make up for that with our own good lungs, and we know that our service will be quite as acceptable as though a whole battery were at our command.

THE EPIDEMIC IN FIJI.

THE RESULT OF A ROYAL VISIT TO NEW SOUTH WALES—OAVALAU A CHARNEL-HOUSE — HOW THE PATIENTS SUCCUMBED TO FEAR—TWENTY THOUSAND DEATHS.

Writing from Levuka on April 23, an occasional correspondent of the London *Times* says: The result of the visit of his ex-Majesty King Cakobau to New South Wales forms an awful era in the history of Fiji. In the native mind it has dimmed the lustre which surrounded annexation, and it has filled the chiefs and people with consternation and dismay. It will be remembered that Cakobau, his two youngest sons, and suite were conveyed to Sydney by her Majesty's ship Dido, which, at the request of Sir Hercules Robinson, had been fitted up expressly for him. The same ship brought him back to Fiji. While in Sydney a measles epidemic was raging, and it attacked in a mild form every member of the Fijian Royal party. The King reached here on the 15th of January, and to all appearance, although weak, was quite convalescent. On the ship casting anchor she was boarded by Mr. Layard, the present Administrator of the Government, who was accompanied by Mr. Thurston, the Colonial Secretary, and both these gentlemen greeted Cakobau, his sons, and friends with their accustomed cordiality. It would appear that mention had been made by Dr. Goodman, the Surgeon of the Dido, to Capt. Chapman (in command) of the recent indisposition of the Fijian chief. But no official report was made to the Fijian Government as to their having suffered from a contagious disease; the shore boats approaching her Majesty's ship were permitted to come alongside; persons from the shore were freely admitted on board; and, without let or remonstrance all her Fijian passengers at once landed in Levuka. Cakobau proceeded to his own house at Drieba (a small native town on this island and about two miles from here,) where he was met by Rattu Savenaca, (his brother, and certainly the most intelligent, able, if not princely, chief we had,) Rattu Abel (his eldest son,) Lydia, (his wife,) and numbers of his people. Great were the rejoicings at his return. Contributions of pigs, fowls, turkeys, ducks, fish, every kind of vegetable and fruit with which the islands abound were in prodigious quantities presented at the royal house; and the characteristic Meki-Meki (feast and dancing and singing) was thoroughly enjoyed. A day or two afterward Cakobau left for the royal residence at Bau, and all went merry "as a marriage bell."

Suddenly, however, within a week afterward, the air resounds with wails and lamentations. All at once, and in every direction, the people are stricken down with a fell disease, which, up to this time, they had never been in the slightest degree acquainted with. Now, strange to say, the chiefs are first attacked, and one by one they silently succumb. From that day to this Oavalau has been a vast charnel-house, the people dying daily in every direction. As the sickness extended every effort was made that ingenuity could devise or skill prescribe to arrest its progress, but in vain. The public buildings at Nasova were converted into a hospital and quickly filled with the sick and dying. At Levuka the old Wesleyan chapel was also handed over for this purpose; and at Totaga the Police offices, lock-up, and buildings were each speedily crowded by the dying people. The Administrator, the Colonial Secretary, the Government medical officer, (Dr. Cruikshank, R. N., retired,) and Lieut. Olive, R. M. L. I., of her Majesty's ship Pearl, (the present Superintendent of Police,) vied with one another in indefatigable efforts to mitigate suffering, but in most instances, let me add, without success. The natives became somehow imbued with the terrible idea that now the *Papalagi* (English people) had become possessed of their land, they desired to get rid of them. In many instances it was impossible to dispel the idea that the King had been taken to Sydney for the purpose of communicating to him a fatal poison with which utterly to destroy all his people. Sick men and women would look you fairly in the face, as though convinced of their inexorable fate, and say, "I am going to die," and at once settle down to inevitable death. To tell a Fijiman he looked sick was as certain destruction to him, in many instances, as a bullet through his heart would be. There are reported some examples remarkable for the superstitious dread and confident belief in destiny these curious people exhibit. One instance I will give which occurred under my own observation. Six healthy Fijians visited a plantation at Oiti-Levu, and accosted a Tonga man (friendly islander) at work there, and in reply were told that all the Fijians at that plantation were *sa maté*, (sick and going to die,) and that they (the six) looked sick. A glance of horror in return greeted this remark; they retreated to a *bure* (native house) in the neighborhood. Two died on the following day, two the day after, and on the evening of the third day not one of the six was alive. But beyond this fatal panic which immediately seizes the disease-stricken Fijiman, it was impossible to treat him from his dogged resistance to medical treatment. The moment measles approach, the patient should at once retire to his place of habitation and particularly shrink from exposure to cold and rain, and more than all eschew the bath. But these precautions the Fiji native generally will not take, and has but in few cases taken. He at once seeks the cold air and jumps into the nearest river as a relief to the fever which oppresses him. This "drives the disease in," and is certain death.

Among those who have fallen, sad to relate, are the principal chiefs, a majority of those who signed the deed of concession. If you refer to that instrument you will find the first among the names of the high chiefs signing it after the names of the King's family, to be that of "Scavenaca," and no words of mine could describe the noble presence and courtly bearing of this magnificent old Fijian. The brother of the King, nearest him in his councils, the true friend of the whites, the most clear-headed in my opinion, having a much higher intellect than Cakobau, he died universally regretted. His last moments were remarkable for the equanimity with which he met his death. He had been removed to the private residence of Mr. Thurston, who zealously attended him, and he died without a murmur or a sigh. His remains were carried to the grave by white men, and the natives have constructed over him a pyramid-shaped monument of gigantic proportions. Since that time no less than five of the chiefs who signed the deed of cession have died, as well as a great number of others. Of the population of this island—Oavalau, one of the smallest of the group—over 600 have been buried, and funerals each day still continue. Nor has the white population escaped. Among the children the mortality has been considerable and general gloom prevails.

Neither has the mortality been confined to this island. It has spread over all the larger and smaller islands of the group with frightful rapidity. In the mountains of Viti and Vanua Levu it has annihilated whole tribes. The Windward Islands have been decimated; and it is confidently estimated that when the disease shall have worn itself out fully one-third of the native population will have disappeared. At least 20,000 have died.

The ravages of the epidemic have been necessarily extended by reason of the unfortunate time of the year at which it was communicated. You will have observed that it was introduced by Cakobau on his return from Sydney in the month of January last—the commencement of what is termed the hurricane season—the most inclement in the year. This extends from January to March, and this year it has visited us with unusual severity. On the 8th of January the islands encountered a terrific gale of wind, accompanied by a down pour of rain in torrents; and from that time until the end of last month fine weather has been almost unknown. The "oldest inhabitant" declares that there never has been so dreadful a time. Certainly, for the last sixteen years there has been experienced no such weather, and nothing could be more fatal to a diseased Fijiman than exposure to it. I am happy to say that now the colonists are rejoicing in a change for the better. The planters and settlers are again resuming the business of early colonization with lighter hearts, while, without a doubt, the dread visitant has pretty nearly worn itself out, and with a continuation of fine, dry, sunny days, will soon finally disappear from among us.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF THE DISASTER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—A WHOLE FAUBOURG DESTROYED—A PROCESSION OVERTAKEN AND MENACED WITH DEATH—HARROWING SCENES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on June 27:

Paris thinks of nothing but the floods, which are devastating Languedoc, and menacing Gascony. To say the accounts which reach us from the scene of the inundation are harrowing would seem weak. We are appalled at the spectacle of human helplessness to fight against the watery invasion. Rain of three weeks' duration has half drowned the ancient, populous, and highly-civilized Toulouse. Every few minutes we receive dispatches stating where the floods abate and where they rise, and accounts of the sights presented by the depopulated towns and villages over which they have swept. One is struck with the monotony in horror of them all. The unity of cause and unity of effect are terrible in their simple sublimity. Heroism, seems powerless to struggle against the terrible floods. It remains to be seen what charity can accomplish in relieving those who have escaped with their lives from the implacable waters.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ST. CYPRIEN.

The Faubourg of St. Cyprien, an official telegram this evening states with graphic brevity, no longer exists. It will take long years to reconstruct the houses torn down by the rising and ebbing floods. The high street of St. Cyprien, which had grown under the forcing influence of the railway to be an important quarter of Toulouse, has best resisted the inundation. It still holds its head erect, but is badly damaged and soaked from almost the third floor to the basement story. Many of its houses are marked for blasting. There is not a single house standing round the Place du Charedon. The streets converging on it are blocked up with fallen dwellings. Those who lived in them a few days ago are bewildered when they come back by the ruin which has been suddenly effected. It is found that a far greater number of persons than was supposed took refuge in the upper stories, and were killed when the houses fell. The dead bodies of a whole family, consisting of husband, wife, grandmother, and two children, have been found in the ruins of the Place du Charedon, locked in each other's arms. On a few boards of a third floor in another devastated habitation, a man of fifty years was found crouching in a corner. He did not dare to move, and was almost paralyzed from terror and the fixety of his position when taken down. He had prevailed on his wife to fly before the floods to the high-lying part of Toulouse, and remained to take care of the house, which he feared in the confusion robbers might enter and plunder. The first night of the deluge the walls cracked and shook and most of them fell, burying fifteen of the inmates. The clergy of St. Nicholas, on their return from the procession to the Black Virgin of la Daurade, were overtaken in the Place du Charedon by the rising Garonne, and took refuge in a house, from which, after passing about eight hours between life and death, they were released by the artillery pontoons. A Deacon is said to have lost his reason when he felt the walls shake. The iron-rail gate of the Avenue de Bayonne and its ponderous cut stone pillars which were held together with molten lead lie flat on the ground. The trees, which were old and shady in some places, are torn up by their roots, and in others broken. For the distance of a kilometre there is scarcely a house standing. The head of the medical school reported this morning that, accompanied by a staff of assistants, he went through the quarters from which the water had retired in search of wounded people. He did not find one. Everything he met in human shape was a corpse. The slaughterers attached to the abattoir were every one drowned. In the streets branching off the Rue de Bayonne the proportion of houses demolished is about one in every four. But wherever the water has passed, dynamite, it is said, must be used. Moreover, there is not, it is surmised, a single ruin that is not also a tomb.

WHAT THE EXECUTIVE SAW.

In the Church of St. Nicholas the water covered the tablet of the altar, carrying away the sacred vessels and *hostia*. One of the tragic sights which Marshal MacMahon witnessed in his walk round the Close was a young seminarist clearing away with feverish haste the ruins of a brick house. He momentarily bent his head to one side, as if striving to catch a sound which he hoped to hear, but which did not reach him. He had been there from daybreak, insensible to the rain, seeking for his father, mother, and sister, who had emigrated from Auvergne to be near him at Toulouse. Nobody on the Marshal's staff had the courage to speak to him. The four great iron foundries of MM. Delpie, Messomie, Lamoureux, and Bourge no longer exist. The dancing rooms of the Grand Orient, the warehouses of MM. Ollivier, Estrade, and Croc, and the old Hotel Massabian have been also swept away. Great has also been the destruction of mills. Those of the Croix Pierre and Bonchange are marked for dynamite. The whole of the Rues de Novars, Villeneuville, and des Cannettes are uninhabitable. Eleven bodies were taken this morning out of a fallen house in the Rue St. Nicholas, which is also severely damaged. The garden of the Feuillants was strewn with the bodies of men and boys who had climbed into the trees, some of which were uprooted, and from others of which the refugees fell, overcome, probably, by fear and exhaustion. Dead men and dead horses drift through the low streets—or rather where low streets were. The cemetery being under water, funeral ornaments float on the yellow tide. Capsized boats speak of crews engulfed by the violence of the currents which rushed and eddied in all directions.

THE DEAD AND THE POOR.

As I write fresh and terrible details arrive. The paper-mill of the Avenue Muret, which was insured against fire for 300,000 francs but not against water, is a total wreck. The deaths are far more numerous than has been feared. Photographers have been telegraphed for to come and photograph the dead, who are brought in tumbrils to the medical school, and cannot possibly be kept there for identification. Long lines of drenched and famine-stricken people of all ages wait before the Hotel de Ville for the distribution of victuals. The court-yard is a great hospital, into which wagon loads of sufferers are continually fetched by the artillery. All the public buildings, except the residences of the Mayor, Prefect, and Archbishop have been requisitioned, until other asylums can be provided for the houseless population. The victims of the three weeks' rain are in many cases almost naked. They were surprised in their beds by the water, and in making away for their lives had not time to dress themselves. The ancient capital of Languedoc was a town in which work was easily obtained and well remunerated, and food and wine were relatively cheap. The lower orders were singularly well off at Toulouse, as the patriotic fund raised among them in 1870 testified. Their position is now terrible, and must be for some time. This visitation would have not weighed so heavily on a less thrifty population. The French poor invariably invest a good deal of money in strong household and body linen. One of the harrowing sights is the contents of the drawers and presses, which were kept with housewifely care, floating like scum on the widened Garonne. Poor people there are also very luxurious and neat about their beds. They heap up woolen mattresses, some of which are to be handed over to children when the time comes for them to marry and settle. The river has swept off these household gods of the Toulouse working classes, and public charity, however generous, cannot possibly restore them.

THE LOSS OF A FAMILY.

The *Paris-Journal* mentions an extraordinary episode. At the extremity of a little village was a small holding, occupied by a farmer, his wife, and three children. The village generally had been warned in time of the inroad of the waters, and had been able to save themselves, but the unhappy farmer and his family were surprised by the inundation. Awakened by the rush of the water, they climbed, half naked, to the roof of the stable. Here the mother, shivering in the cold, attached herself by a rope to the chimney, while she held convulsively an infant at the breast. The father, with his two little girls on his shoulders, held on to a projection of the roof. The unfortunate creatures, livid with cold and fear, and not having even the strength to cry out, felt the walls giving way under them from the force of the flood, and awaited death. At last two heroic soldiers, mounting a bank and carrying torches, approached the farm. At the very moment of their arrival all gave way, and the walls, in falling in, formed a kind of pit, which engulfed the unfortunate beings—those who had been in such peril and those who came to save them.

RESCUE OF LUNATICS.

The correspondent of the *Figaro* relates the following sad scenes: "The rescue of the inmates of the lunatic asylum at Toulouse was a peculiarly difficult and horrible task. The lunatics did not understand the danger, and fought violently with those who tried to save them. One old woman danced with joy; she was delighted with the sight of the rising floods, and shouted, 'Water, water! Thank God, I shall be able to take a bath!' On the other hand, another lunatic, a middle-aged man, ran about crying, 'I don't want any more water! I have had enough bathing! Give me some fire! fire! fire!' Many of the poor inmates were drowned owing to their resistance. * * * At one of the windows of the hospital a man and his wife were found clinging to the iron bars. Some gallant fellows in a punt, among them M. De Belcastel, tried to break in the outer door, but failed. They then succeeded in wrenching out one of the bars of the window, and threw up a rope to the two prisoners. The waters were now rising at a rapid rate. In the fright of the moment the man and woman got out of the window without fastening themselves with the rope, and the next second they were caught by the flood and washed away. The men in the punt succeeded in saving the woman as she was sinking, but the man was lost.

A SHOWMAN'S VAN AND ITS TENANTS.

One of the waifs was a showman's van, which was surprised by the Garonne at the village fête and carried down to Toulouse, scarcely injured. The company inhabiting it had not time to escape from their itinerant dwelling. An unfortunate watch-dog, chained to the axle, was battered almost into a pulp. All the "traps" were stowed away in baskets, covered with tarpaulin, which served as beds to the drowned players, and came out fresh and gaudy in the midst of the wrecked objects heaped about for transportation to the Mayoralty. A little girl, supposed to have been a dancer, had not washed her face on going to bed, and the vermilion was bright, as if baked in fast colors upon her ghastly cheek. The female giant, with a pair of artificial legs, to which her feet were strapped, was in her tinsel crown and dress of crimson cotton velvet. She and her husband had probably sat up late and were only thinking of divesting themselves of their finery when a wave swept over the plain, and in its recoil drew them into the central current.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

The following are among the numerous incidents related in the Paris journals: In the flooded plain between St. Jory and Castelnau, a boat containing fifteen persons came into collision with a poplar-tree and was upset. Fourteen of these were drowned, and the survivor, a girl fifteen years of age, has lost her reason. At Anterive a family of four persons took refuge in the branches of an elm, a great part of which was swept away by the torrent, and the four people clinging to its branches were drowned. At Roques and at Pinsaguel, it is stated, the crosses, the statues of the Virgin, and the images of the saints, are the only things that the waters have spared. A poor peasant woman in this district remarked, "God punishes France. In the north it has been war; in the south it is the inundations. It is time for us to open our eyes." At St. Gaudens a Newfoundland dog saved in succession twelve persons, dashing into the rushing torrent bravely, but making the attempt a thirteenth time the poor animal was drowned. At Huos, at the confluence of the Garonne, the family of a M. Tourment had succeeded in getting into a boat, which was overturned. M. Tourment the younger, however, with desperate efforts, managed to save all his relatives. In the apartment for the injured at the Hôtel Dieu, in St. Cyprien, is a young man whose foot has been much hurt. Unaided he had saved sixty persons. At Castelsarrasin a young mother took her two infants, (twins at the breast,) tied them together, and placed them in a large wooden trough, used for kneading bread, and committed it to the waves, hoping that it would save her children's lives, as she felt that her house was about to fall. The improvised boat swam safely for a time, but soon afterward the current dashed it against the trunk of a tree, where it was broken. The poor woman, to whom maternal love gave a superhuman force, succeeded in seizing a branch and climbed into the tree. But it was too weak, and began to crack ominously. She then rapidly tied the infants to a branch, kissed them, made the sign of the cross, and leaped into the waves. The two little twins were saved, but the devoted mother was drowned.

ORIGIN OF THE FLOODS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes on June 29: We begin at length to get the information for which people have been asking this week past about the origin of the floods. One could not understand how a catastrophe so terrible should arrive without longer notice. The first report heard in Paris represented the inundations as already beyond check, and the first that many poor souls heard upon the spot was the rush of water round their dwellings. The *Gironde* tells us in detail by what fatality, and by what negligence, so many hundred lives were lost. "On Wednesday, the river rose seventeen to twenty centimètres each hour. Telegrams from up stream warned the officials of the hydraulic service of a great flood, which Chief Engineer Faraguet calculated at eight mètres. This erroneous estimate was posted, as usual, in the Faubourg Saint Antoine. It was not of a sort to make much impression, especially as the authorities suggested no arrangements for saving life. There were many boats, but no sailors ready. One opinion only prevails about this neglect. On Thursday morning the flood increased rapidly, twenty to twenty-five centimètres every hour. Dispatches from Toulouse, Montauban, and Moissac announced alarming news. At midday, with such intelligence, it became urgent to give the people a warning, which is done by the tocsin in the country, by sound of trumpet in the town of Agen; but nothing was said, nothing done. By 4 o'clock the banks of the river had become unapproachable, the low-lying quarter of Fon-Raché was submerged up to the first floor, and the promenade of Gavier flooded." Up to this time the Garonne had poured itself past the town of Agen, flooding the right bank alone; but two hours after it suddenly deluged all the plain. It appears that the Southern Railway, which cuts in two the great plateau of Sauveterre from the Bon-Encontre station to the viaduct of Saint Pierre de Gaubert-sur-Garonne, and from thence to the village of Layrac, forms a sort of dam. Four thousand mètres of embankment give no opening for water to pass except the seventeen arches of the aqueduct, saving a bridge across the Estrossol, by Layrac. This immense dam kept back the waters accumulated in the plains of Sauveterre, St. Nicolas, St. Jean de Thurac, and Ostende. It drove the flood into the Garonne Canal, and thus caused, apparently, the partial inundation of Agen. About 6 o'clock the embankment burst, and let through this enormous mass of water. "No alarm having been given, many people still had doubts about their peril. The shops were open, merchandise in all the windows. Before you could wink, the *banlieues* of Boé, Quinault, Californie, &c., vanished under water. The suburbs, the Route Neuve, Trenac, the Plate-forme, the prisons, the Palais de Justice, the Prefecture, the Grand Seminary, and, above all, Descayrac, shared the same fate. By the broad streets Porte Neuve, Saint Jean, du Temple, and Saint Gilis, the flood reached the city's heart."

FORESIGHT OF NAPOLEON.

Such appears to be the direct cause, continues the correspondent, of that waste of human life which has astonished and shocked the world. The responsible authorities of Agen will have heavy work in exculpating themselves from a charge of criminal negligence. The loss of property they could, perhaps, have done little to avert, but there was ample time to get all human beings into safety, or, at least, to warn them of their danger. It would seem that the words of the Emperor, which made such stir in July, 1856, passed and were forgotten. He wrote to M. Rouher, from Plombières: "What happened after the floods of 1846 ought to be a lesson to us. There was much talk in the Chamber, many luminous reports, but no system was adopted, no clear impulse given, and the Government confined itself to partial works, which have only served, as scientific men declare, to make this last flood more disastrous." In his address from the throne, next year, the Emperor returned to this subject. "Several departments have suffered from inundations. I have every reason to hope that science will finally succeed in taming nature. I hold it as a point of honor that rivers in France, like revolution, be made to keep in their beds, and be unable to stir from them." But we see before us a proof how the Emperor failed, alike with rivers and revolutions. No new system was used, no common impulse given, after 1856. The words he spoke may serve us now.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THIS CITY IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS—EXERTIONS OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—LIST OF THE AMOUNTS ALREADY CONTRIBUTED.

At the office of the French Consul General, Mr. A. L. De La Forest, there is a strong feeling of apprehension that the damage caused by the recent inundations in France will prove to be much greater than has yet been reported. A careful comparison of the extent of the losses in the same territory by the floods of 1835, 1845, 1855, and 1865 with those threatened by the present overflow, gives good grounds for the belief that the damage and suffering in 1875 will be greater than in any previous year.

In regard to the collection of funds in aid of the sufferers by the floods, the consular officers say that the effort in this City and vicinity is confined mainly to the members of the French Benevolent Society. So far as the present experience shows, the subscriptions average about $1,000 per day. The gentlemen who are most active in the effort are Messrs. George Marchand, P. Lacoste, L. Laton, C. Auzieres, E. Lecour, G. Protin, C. Francois, M. F. Brossard, A. Torrilhan, C. Roussel, A. Buteux, members of the French Benevolent Society. They are doing their best to increase the amount, and will see that all that is received is forwarded without unnecessary delay. In this they find effective assistance in the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. The receipts up to last evening amounted to more than $5,000. They feel confident that this will be largely increased as soon as the extent of the loss sustained and the amount of suffering involved shall become better known. The following are the names of the subscribers, with the sum contributed by each, as reported at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*: Picault, Simon & Capel, $25; A. Ramel, $25; A. Brell, $25; Richard Salembier, $25; F. Cottenet, $100; Joseph Andrade & Co., $25; Leimson Brothers, $40; D. Wallerstein, $50; Henry L. Hoguet, $100; Kiefer & Co., $25; Richard, Iselin & Co., $50; Passavant & Co., $25; L. P. Montant, $25; Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., $100; Hallgarten & Co., $50; Hardt & Co., $25; E. Warburg & Co., $25; Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., $25; F. V. A., $25; George Mackenzie, $25; E. Lamontagne, $50; Anthony Oechs, $25; A. Stephanie & Co., $30; Cash, $10; De St. Amant & Son, $50; J. Lentilhon, $10; Kobbe & Ball, $15; P. Bouchet, $5; F. Paturel, $2; C. Pisani, $5; J. L., $5; Bay Auguste, $5; Cash, $5; Auguste Cogruat, $1; David Jean, $1; Edward Kiercher, $1; Y. Vore, $10; Henri Gargan, $5; Lubler, $10; C. A., $5; J. E. Tell, $1; Un Francais, $1; J. F. Mermond, $5; Cash, $10; Cash, $10; George Marchand, $25; H. E. Droz, $5; A. J. Vedder, $25; V. Fortwengler, $25; J. Turgis, $25; E. Chaix, $5; Iranchur, $2; A. Larsher, $2; Sylvain Medan, $10; Maupoune, $1; Marcus David, $1; Louis Bethides, $1; Francois Don, $1; L. Denly, $50; E. Mestre, $10; Dreyfus Freres, $25; Charles Scherer, $10; Lict A. Mathey, $5; Von Menden, $1; J. Lecoq, $5; C. A. Pignet, $15; Cash, $1; M. J. Fassin & Co., $25; G. Rensene, $25; J. Cles, $5; E. De La Niepse, $20; A. Antoine, $5; A. Berger & Co., $25; L. Delmonico, $100; A. Beloiz, $5; Henri Mataran, $10; P. La Coste, $5; Cash, C. R., $5; M. Bourdon, $25; L. Laton, $10; H. Vicaire, $20; A. Tuppen, $10; P. L. Vasse, $5; Barjon & Chadon, $10; Charles Cods, $10; E. Dufez, $1; P. Linder, $1; C. Biessy, $1; D. Klein, $5; E. Pottier, $50; L. Herault, $1; Louis Fosset, $5; J. Garrus, $2; P. Poucht, $1; G. Aymard, $2; M. and Mme. Ozame, $1; Velle & Mayer, $10; Millat Brothers, $1; H. Poissannier, $5; Denis Louis, $5; F. Vianest, $10; Emile Jeantel, $5; F. Kabel, $2; J. B. Dubois, $2; S. Castel, $2; Auguste Dubin, $3; Pic-Batsaine, $2; Marx, $3; Calhoun, Robbins & Co., $5; Tooker, Waring & Co., $2; cash, $2; Scully & DeWitt; John McDonald, $20; John A. Sheller, $2; a friend, $1; H. Custel, $2; C. Gousset, $2; F. Michel, $2; cash, $1; John G. Dale, Inman Line, $10; Francklyn, Cunard Line, $10; W. Miller, $20; W. F. Livingston, $10; J. Laurent, $5; A. Robert, $2; John H. Tissute, Jr., $1; J. Veralli, $1; B. Maurice, $1; H. Moquin, $2; P. C. Duchochais, $5; M. Guillet, $5; E. Lecour, $5; A. Flaurand & Son, $25; J. Martenaud, $2; F. Gourringue, $5; J. Decomps, $2; G. Protin, $10; F. Bechet, $1; V. De Launay, $20; C. Harvier, $20; L. Lorut, $20; Boyd Hincken, $20; cash, $5; cash, $5; *Courrier Des Etats Unis*, $719; Alfred Stegnel, $5; Alfred Vidal, $1; Jules Salembeir, $1; Joseph Weill, $1; Marc. Griffon, $1; E. Millard, $1; E. Pasthole, $1; P. Cutte, $1; Dubrick, $1; T. Hanlaser, $1; Edwin Resaunier, $1; A. Manvert, $15; A. T. & Co., $5; V. F., $1; F. L., $1; T. Caliste, $2; F. Torrilhon, $4; Mangue Français, $1; Mme. Guillois, $5; H. A. Chalven, $10; T. C. Gallouneau, $5; J. F. Chauveau, $5; J. M. Dubois, $5; Loucein Reinssel, $5; J. J. Dougherty, $2; Georges Bailly, $1; Albert Weill, $1; Jerry Carrigan, $1; St. Pol, $5; C. Roussell, (girls' shop,) $7; Charles Zachari, $1; Mme. L. Watherlot, $5; L. Watherlot, $10; W. Deshayes, $2; L. Granan, $2; S. Silan, $2; Un Lelois, $5; J. M. Rummell, $5; G. Berg, $5; Mme. Lambert, $3; Mlle. Lambert, $1; Dreyfus, Kohn & Co., $5; Deaux anonymes, $4; cash, $1; Constant Mézirard, $1; Gustave Brach, $1; Jules Duferrer, $1; Van de Zande, $3; S. A. B. & Co., $5; W. Imerson, $1; Louis Dube, $1; Un Hongrois, $5; Moss & Weill, $3; Maurice M. Berg, $2; cash, $2; cash, $5; B. S. Swan, Jr., $5; Bernheimer & Weil, $5; H. Bacharack & Co., $5; L. Abderholden, $5; E. Pastre, $5; L. Barrat, $2; O. & A. De Comaeu & Co., $2; Un Bourguignon, $1; C. Boussel, $10; Delouest Bros., $5; Burge & Berg, $5; Lambert Bros., $2; Albert, $5; A. Perley, $5; C. Siebert, $5; E. Meures, $5; H. Wertheimher, $5; Mme. Wertheimher, $2.50; C. Racine, $1; T. H. Macklin, $2.50; V. Vigouroux, $5; Petigney Meurisse, $5; Walter, $5; J. L. Walsh, $10; H. Monsanto, $2; F. X. Herdt, $5; Mme. E. C. Larochelle, $1; J. P. Boinay, $2; Ve. J. Magnin Guedin & Co., $20; C. Doreval, $5; P. Bloch & Bros., $10; Shaw Bros., $10; C. J. Kuhn, $3; William Schubel, $1; L. Marculte, $100; E. Dandy, $20; Auguste Pottier, $100; A. Nordmann, $10; N. Betting, $3; Philippe, $2; A. Berteaux, $5; J. Planchard and H. Trouilly, $5; Pierre Toreben, $1; A. Pernut, $2.

Every door and window of your house can be left open sufficient for ventilation, and still be burglar-proof, if they are moved from their places, by the use of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway.

The Peruvian Syrup builds up an iron constitution. Just the medicine for debility and chronic diseases.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

SMITH—ROGERS.—On the 17th of June, at St. James', Piccadilly, London, by Rev. Arthur Roberts, M. A., Rector of Barkham, Berks, FREDERICK BYWATER SMITH, Esq., of Club Chambers, Regent st., to JOSEPHINE R. THOMSON, daughter of the late J. E. Rogers, of New-York.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On Sunday, the 11th inst., after a long and painful illness, CHARLES E. BROOKS, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 149 East 87th st., on Monday, July 12, at 8 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., where the funeral will take place on Tuesday, July 13, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church.

CLARK.—On Saturday, July 10, 1875, at the residence of her son, Henry W. Clark, at New-Rochelle, N. Y., ANN MARIA, widow of the late Gerardus Clark, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

COFFIN.—At the rectory of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, on the 9th inst., after a short illness, Rev. CHARLES B. COFFIN, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the church on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10:45 o'clock, and the remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Baltimore, Md., and Oxford, England, papers please copy.

☞ The members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. A. M., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of their late Chaplain, Rev. CHARLES B. COFFIN, at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10:45 A. M. CLAUDIUS F. BEATTY, Master.

CHARLES T. JUNG, Secretary.

GREGORY.—On Friday, July 9, at his residence, No. 221 West 22d st., Major SAMUEL GREGORY, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10 o'clock Monday morning. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn by special train, 11:15 A. M.

HAYES.—On Friday evening, July 9, 1875, at 7 o'clock, FREDERICK CHARLES, only child of Peter P. and Emma Hayes, aged 1 year 9 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Monday, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, F. R. Wood, No. 345 West 19th st.

LACOUR.—On Saturday, July 10, ARTHUR W., only child of Cornelius V. A. and Emma J. Lacour, aged 2 months and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 203 Franklin av., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MASON.—CHARLES KEMBLE MASON, on Sunday evening, July 11, at 6 o'clock, aged 72.

The members of the American Dramatic Fund, of which he was Treasurer, and friends in general, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. Hillyard, No. 182 Quincy st., Brooklyn, near Bedford av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.

MOWBRAY.—July 10, at Harlem, HORACE KINGSLEY THURBER, son of Thomas H. and Mary B. Mowbray, of diphtheria, aged 1 year and 27 days.

MOORE.—On Sunday evening, July 11, ELLA, second daughter of Richard and Adeline Moore, in the 17th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PIRSSON.—On Thursday, July 8, at the residence of his father, John W. Pirsson, No. 14 West 37th st., AUGUSTUS COE PIRSSON, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., on Monday the 12th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

PRYER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 11, 1875, ANNA W., wife of John T. Pryer, and daughter of the late John Hegeman, in the 30th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHAW.—On Saturday, July 10, AGNES FREW, youngest daughter of William and Helen Hunter Shaw.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 323 West 26th st., on Monday, July 12, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, July 9, 1875, at Maspeth, Long Island, after a lingering illness, MINNIE P., eldest daughter of John W. and Clara A. Smith, aged 17 years 2 months and 12 days.

Dearly beloved by all who knew her, her loss is mourned by a large circle of friends.

SMITH.—At Yonkers, Saturday morning, July 10, JANE BALDWIN wife of Alexander Smith.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will meet the 3 P. M. train from 30th st.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Thursday morning, July 8, 1875, SARAH SPANKEER, wife of W. Frederick Van Wagenen, of Newark, N. J., and daughter of the late Garrat N. Bleecker, of this City.

Funeral services at the Roseville Presbyterian Church, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay st., for Roseville, at 8:50 and 9:10 A. M. Relatives are invited to meet at the house.

VANDERBILT.—On Sunday, June 11, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., aged 31 years.

Funeral services at 3 P. M., June 13, at No. 89 Clymer st., Brooklyn, E. D.

VAN VECHTEN.—In Toronto, Canada, Sunday, July 11, CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, formerly of Albany, in the 46th year of his age.

WHITLOCK.—On Sunday, July 11, at his residence in this City, WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Jr., in the 85th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WINDMULLER.—At Woodside, Long Island, July 10, HENRY OLIVER, infant son of Louis and Annie E. Windmuller.

The funeral will take place on Monday, July 12, at 4 P. M., from their residence at Woodside.

ZABRISKIE.—At Cherry Hill, Bergen County, N. J., on Saturday morning, July 10, Dr. P. HAMILTON ZABRISKIE, formerly of Jersey City, in his 64th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, David A. Zabriskie, on Monday, July 12, at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers st., New-Jersey and New-York Railroad, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Cherry Hill depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all medicine dealers.

THE HEAD IS APT TO ACHE WHEN THE stomach is sour or acid. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the cause, necessarily overcomes the effect. A course of this agreeable preparation, which is a pure hydrate and not carbonate or calcined magnesia, permanently cures Indigestion. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B. -Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

A.—RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, (principal of the late firm of Marsh & Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No connection with any other office in this City.

A.—SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, knee-caps, abdominal supporters, suspensory bandages, shoulder-braces, and crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On MONDAY, July 12, at 10:30 o'clock, fine sale of household furniture; library of German, French, and Latin books.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

IN DULL TIMES MEN CHANGE BUSINESS. —An examination at No. 737 Broadway will show what you ought to do.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 205 Grand st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS F. GEARY, President.

JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, July 10, there was no public transaction consummated. The foreclosure sale by James M. Miller, of a house, with lot, on East Thirteenth street, west of Second avenue, was withdrawn; case settled.

The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange, for the week ending with Saturday, July 10, amounts to $99,850, as against $83,551, the figures for the previous six business days.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-Day, (Monday,) July 12.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of buildings, with lease of plot 102.5 by 122.2, on Broadway, south-east corner of Twenty-second street, known as the "Park Theatre." Lease dated March 24, 1868.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 25.1 by 74.4 by 24 by 74.2, on Water street, south side, 75.8 feet west of Roosevelt street. Also, a similar sale, P. V. R. Van Wyck, Referee, of a plot of land, 235 by 150 by 85 by 76.5, by 284.7, on Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, west side, adjoining the lands of Hartman Vreeland, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.

Tuesday, July 13.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 28.4 by 72.6 by 75.2 by 65.10 by 103.4 by 122.10, No. 55 Ann street, north side, between Nassau and William streets, known as the "New-York Steam Power Company." Also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of two buildings, with lots together in size 49.5 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of building, with lot 25 by 92, on East Seventeenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Irving place.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 22.1 by 84, in Dry Dock street, west side, 97.5 feet south of Eleventh street; also a similar sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-seventh street, south side, 295 feet east of Fifth avenue, and one lot, 25 by 100, on East Ninety-first street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue; also a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot, 25 by 90, on East Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue; also a similar sale, same Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, north side, 85 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of building, with lease of lot 17.6 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 492.6 feet east of Ninth avenue. Astor lease, dated May, 1869.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of lease of buildings, with plot, (about 61½ acres,) known as the "Fleetwood Trotting Park," at Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By R. V. Harnett, at Long Branch, on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of one three-story and basement cottage, out-buildings, and plot, 170 by 285 by 140 by 278, on Morris avenue, north side, 200 feet west of Ocean avenue.

Wednesday, July 14.

By S. A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. McIntire, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 90.10, on Seventh street, south side, 293 feet south of Avenue B; also a similar sale, F. R. Coudert, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-third street, north side, 425 feet west of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of the block bounded by Eleventh and Riverside avenues, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 26.8 by 100.5, on East Fifty-first street, 219 feet east of First avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, of the tenements, with plot 114 by 212, on Forrest avenue, west side, 315 feet south of Rock street, at Yonkers. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of tenement, with plot 34.6 by 75, adjoining the lands of the late A. Schermerhorn, at Yonkers.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at Far Rockaway, Long Island, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Fosdick, Esq., Referee, of one two-story and attic frame house, with about eight acres, adjoining the lands of Mrs. C. Cole, at Far Rockaway, Long Island.

Thursday, July 15.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 70, on Madison avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Sixty-third street.

By John McClave, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building, with two lots together in size 50.5 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24.8 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 74 feet north of Thirty-first street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.8 by 80, on First avenue, south-east corner of Fiftieth street. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of one house, with lot 20.5 by 77.11, on First avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Fiftieth street.

By J. L. Wells, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one two-story and basement French-roof house, with plot 33.4 by 210 by 33.4 by 209.8 on Fulton avenue, west side, near Seventh street.

Friday, July 16.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 61, No. 92 Reade street, north side, 100 feet west of Church street; also, a similar sale, Charles T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Eighty-first street, south side, 200 feet east of Madison avenue; also, a similar sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 100 by 121.4, on Forrest avenue, north-west corner of Wall street, Eltona, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., Superior Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of the property located on the south-east corner of Hudson and Leonard streets, known as Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, and 94 Hudson street, and No. 6 Leonard street, embracing a plot of land 90.7 by 100.2 by 58 by 78.11, with two four-story brick, two two-story brick, and one three-story brick building thereon.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of one building, with lot 25 by 94.10, on East Eleventh street, south side, 300 feet west of First avenue. Also, the Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one lot 35 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, 500 feet west of Tenth avenue.

Saturday, July 17.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.11 on West Ninety-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 9.

Broadway, s. e. corner Broome st., 24x100; F. Torres to B. Torres, ½ part	$62,200
Downing st., No. 19, 19x70; Downing st., No. 21, 18x70; W. Johnston to J. S. Ross	10,500
Garden st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of College av., 100x100; Rector and Corporation of St. Mary's P. E. Church, Mott Haven, to W. R. Beal	6,000
Marion st., w. s., 94 ft. n. of Spring st., 22x94.3; G. W. Wingate, Referee, to J. Applegate	5,850
88th st., n. s., 97.5 ft. w. of Fordham av., 50x142; S. D. Gifford, Referee, to J. Burt	5,851
43d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5; Eliza, wife of J. J. Rossenstein, to B. Fisher and S. Oestreicher	11,150
56th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x89; Jennett, wife of J. J. Burchell, to O. J. Hinman	34,000
61st st., n. s., 30 ft. w. of Madison av., 21.8x25.5; H. Baker to J. D. Baker	21,000
63d st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5; Mary, wife of H. Blesson, to B. Thornton	17,700
73d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x102.2; A. Harkwig to Julianna, wife H. Stubber	16,250
122d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.11; Susann, wife S. P. Westervelt to E. Brainerd	18,000
127th st., n. s., w. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11; same to same	18,000
Alexander av., s. e. s., 25 ft., s. w. of 142d st., 75x100; W. R. Beal to Rector, &c., of St. Mary's P. E. Church, Mott Haven	10,500
Concord av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Cedar st., 111.4x135; H. J. Cullen, Jr., Referee, to Elizabeth A. O'Keefe	2,000
Courtland av., n. e., corner Melrose st., 50x100.3; J. Egbertson to A. Stoeckell	1,185
Same property; A. Stoeckell to Barbetta, wife F. Thomas	8,000
Jackson av., e. s., 125 ft. n. Cedar st., 111.9x87.6, Tinton av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Cedar st., 110.10x135; Tinton av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Cedar st., 25x133.10; H. J. Cullen, Jr., Referee, to Elizabeth A. O'Keefe	4,160
Opdyke av., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 38th st., 25x100; W. Burnard to O. Donnelly	300
3d av., n. w. corner of 120th st., 25.2x63.3; D. Wehrenberg to E. F. Wehrenberg	11,000
8th av., n. e. corner of 58th st., runs e. 87.6 ft. to Broadway, thence n. 75.8 ft. to Grand Circle, thence w. 75.3 ft. to 8th av., thence s. 40.8 ft.; R. F. Farrell, Referee, to O. O'Conner	191,500
11th av., n. w. corner of 104th st., 25.11x100; A. Bleakley to Sophia A. Dixon	5,250
LEASES RECORDED.	
42d st., n. w. corner of Broadway; 3 years, per year	$1,200
2d av., No. 542, n. e. corner of 30th st.; 5 years, per year	2,500

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, July 10.—Receipts of new Wool from the West are on the increase, but fall considerably short of the receipts last year, and free arrivals cannot be looked for until prices become more equalized. Receivers are anxious to dispose of their Wool as fast as it arrives, and some lots of new Fleece have been sold at a concession of 1c.@2c. from the current rates of last week. We cannot quote new Michigan and Wisconsin at over 45c.@48c., and the latter price is obtained only for light medium Fleeces. New Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces range from 47½c. to 50c., and could not be forced off very freely at these figures. Extra Michigan has been sold as low as 45c., and it is understood that fine Ohio has been placed as low as 47½c. There is quite a demand for Combing and Delaine Fleeces, and manufacturers have been purchasing freely, but the demand is freely met by holders. The transactions of the week include 342,000 ℔. at 55c.@58c. for washed, one small and choice lot selling as high as 60c.; 42c.@43c. for unwashed, and 46c.@47½c. for Kentucky. Holders of Kentucky, who looked for 50c. as a certainty a few weeks ago when supplies began to arrive, now find that 47½c. is an extreme figure for the best lots on the market, and 46c.@47½c. is a fair range of prices. The fact is that prices of even Combing Wools are from 2c. to 3c. lower than any in the trade looked for some weeks ago. Medium Unwashed Fleeces are in demand and sold to some extent, principally at 35c.@38c. ⅌ ℔., but fine Unwashed is neglected. Transactions in California show a considerable falling off from last week, but a fair business has been done, although holders have been compelled to concede a little to effect sales. The transactions include 507,000 ℔. Spring at from 26½c.@38c. The latter price is the outside figure for the best lots of Northern. Fall California sold at 20c. There is, in fact, no firmness to the market for any kind of Wool, and buyers have things pretty much their own way. The demand for Pulled Wools is quite limited. The sales of the week have been 110,000 ℔. at 45c.@50c. for good Supers and X, with an occasional small lot of good Eastern and Maine Super at an advance on the latter rate.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 19 bales; gross, 61 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 26,917 bales.

GALVESTON, July 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 202 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,878 bales; coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 363 bales; stock, 6,762 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾.; net receipts, 232 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,426 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—Cotton firm: Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 14 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 1,837 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 10—12:30 P. M.—United States funded loan, 103¾. New-York Centrals, 91.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £23,000.

FRANKFORT, July 10.—United States 5:20 bonds, 1862, 98⅛.

PARIS, July 10—3:30 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 63f.90c.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d.; sales 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7¼d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅜d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,800 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is firm; Corn, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.; Bacon, 52s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, July 10—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@9d. ⅌ gallon.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE—BLOCKS OF LOTS, suitable for low cost dwellings, at about $300 per lot; the whole left on mortgage if improved, and with builder's loan if desired. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money, without bonus, on approved real estate, in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County; also, purchases mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

TO MANUFACTORIES AND REFINERIES.—For sale—Blocks of lots with water front; for sale low; all may be left on mortgage if improved. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE ON easy terms, at No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, wash-house, three tubs. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL ABOUT FLUSHING
and
HER GREAT ADVANTAGES.

1st. Flushing is the nearest place of note in the suburbs of New-York City.

2d. Flushing can be reached in forty minutes from James Slip Ferry, foot of Chambers st., and in twenty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

3d. Flushing has over 100 trains daily, two railroads, fare on each 7½ cents. Seven railroad depots within her limits, giving rapid transit and cheaper fares than can be had elsewhere.

4th. Flushing is situated on healthy, high, rolling ground; no heavy assessments for grading and no rocks to remove nor ravines to fill up, as in Winchester County.

5th. Flushing has sewerage, gas, water in pipes, excellent schools, churches of every denomination, banks, markets, stores, and good society; a population of nearly 10,000.

6th. Choice building lots at from $300 to $500 for residence, and from $1,200 to $3,500 for business purposes. Payments received to suit purchasers. Maps and full particulars by mail, or call upon BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 3d av., corner 25th st., New-York, and near Main Street Depot in Flushing. Half-hourly trains on both railroads.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON, one hour from New-York, unequaled in beauty of situation; free from chills and fever; perfectly healthy; pure water; highly improved; fruits and flowers in profusion; well-built mansion, gardener's cottage, and all that is required for a charming country home, with twenty acres of land in lawn, garden, pasturage, and pleasure grounds; nothing on the river can surpass it as a residence. Address Box No. 252 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A beautiful farm of ninety-seven acres, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; has dwelling-house, barn, &c.; seventy-five acres tillable land, twenty-two acres woodland; terms very easy. For particulars apply to
GEO. H. SCOTT,
No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM PARK, ON HARLEM road, three minutes from station, lots and plots on the installment plan. Money advanced to erect buildings, &c. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond, we shall sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1875, if fair, (if not, the next fair day thereafter,) at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the "Monumental Hotel" and a lot adjoining, the whole comprising 88 3-12 feet on Grace st. and 163 4-12 feet on 9th st., opposite to St. Paul's Church on the former and to the Capitol square on the latter.

Terms—One-fifth cash, the balance in equal installments of 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, and 60 months, with interest payable half-yearly on the deferred installments, to be secured by separate negotiable notes for each payment of principal and interest; title retained until all the purchase money and interest is paid, when a conveyance will be decreed.

Further information, if desired, will be furnished on application to either of the undersigned.
WILLIAM GREEN,
A. L. BOULWARE,
J. L. APPERSON, Auctioneer. Commissioners.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COTTAGE IN THE CITY TO LET.—NO. 60 West 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; furnished or unfurnished; all the modern improvements; will rent low to a responsible tenant.
E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st.

TO RENT FOR SEASON, OR LONGER, IF REquired—Large country residence, furnished; well shaded; fifty miles from New-York; stables and coach-house; two-acre pond and boat, ice, &c. Inquire of WILLIAM MILLS, No. 7 Warren st., New-York.

TO LET—ON BERGEN POINT, FRONTING THE Kills, a first-class house with sixteen rooms and all the improvements. GEO. H. HILLYER,
No. 137 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

W. N. GRISWOLD,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR PLACE.

TO LET—Store and dwelling, sixteen rooms, No. 133 8th st., two doors from Broadway; rent very moderate.
TO LET—First-class offices, No. 744 Broadway.
TO LET—No. 25 Clinton place, basement; rent low.
TO LET—No. 8 Union square, one of the finest lodge rooms in the City, 25x55, with extension of 55 feet. Rent low.
TO LET—No. 7 Clinton place, first-floor store: also, store in the basement suitable for grocery.
TO LET—No. 11 Clinton place, first-floor store, suitable for tailor or piano business.
TO LET—No. 13 Clinton place, saloon parlor, suited for a modiste.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Lowest rates; every convenience; separate rooms; watchman; furniture boxed and shipped in best manner. MICHALES & SON.
Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce, near Bleecker st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, MARRIED, NO children, would like to take charge of a house while the family is out of town, or to look after a tenement house; good reference. Apply to Mrs. Lawretson, No. 426 West 53d st.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds for City or country. At the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., A large number of superior cooks, cooks, washers, and ironers, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers of all nations, young girls, and those lately landed.

A WIDOW LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE reference desires the care of a gentleman's house during the Summer. Address Mrs. Nichols, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH av., between 36th and 35th sts.—Families, hotels, Summer-houses promptly suited with competent servants of all nations.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing machines, cut and make childrens' clothing; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A woman with good City references as a capable, tidy chamber-maid and a thorough washer, ironer, &c., for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A private family, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best City reference; would like to go to the country. Call at No. 343 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 478 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND CHAMber-maid and Waitress, or Nurse.—By two very nice German Protestant girls, sisters; would like a place together, in City or country; the former is an excellent cook and laundress, the latter an experienced chamber-maid and waitress; both have the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY A COOK AND WAITress; cook understands all kinds nice cooking, meats, game, dessert, &c.; is a good baker; waitress understands care of silver, salads, &c.; both are neat and tidy; have best City reference, and wish to go together; country preferred. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHOM WE know and can recommend as excellent family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, bread, and biscuit, &c.; will assist in washing if desired; can furnish undoubted reference from last place. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, RELIABLE WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; will work in Summer hotel or boarding-house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN THE CITY or country; makes all kinds of desserts and soups, and is a thoroughly competent woman; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 41 West 36th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook, and a reliable woman for a private family, or hotel, or boarding-house; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN, SPEAKing good English; can give good testimonials as a clean, economical, willing, and amiable person; is a very good cook. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FAMILY COOK; an excellent baker; can make ice-cream, jellies, cakes; City or country; is orderly, good-natured, and well recommended. Call at No. 602 6th av, between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; willing to assist with washing if necessary; excellent City reference from last employer. Call at Intelligence Office, No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, IN THE COUNtry; private house or hotel; is an experienced and capable cook, and has good references. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; City or country; Can be seen at present employer's, No. 14 East 42d st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; a real cordon bleu getting up hot and cold jellies and gelatines; equal to a man cook; City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau, with references.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; BEST of City references; a real cordon bleue, with a thorough knowledge of hot and cold artistic cookery; all kinds of jellies and gelatines. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; City or country; will do the coarse washing; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 801 Lexington av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A RELIABLE DRESS-maker; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting; will go out to cut and fit, and take the work home; good references. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will go out by the day or week; perfect fit; $2 per day. Inquire in cigar store No. 608 3d av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made at moderate prices; best of City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; all latest patterns; City or country; references. Address M. F., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, who has best City reference; has lived a number of years in her last place, and is strictly reliable; is a good plain cook and house-worker; prefers the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., late 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, take care children, wait and tend, and be useful, for City or country, for small wages; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK—NURSE.—BY TWO GIRLS; one for general house-work, and the other, (lately landed,) to mind children, or do up-stairs work. Apply at No. 435 East 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG GIRL to do general house-work; best of references. Apply at No. 304 West 40th st., rear, second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work or chamber-work and assist with washing. Call at 153 East 26th st., third floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, who can take full charge; can be highly recommended. Address for three days C. A., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—IS MOST COMPETENT IN HER duty, understanding hair-dressing, dress-making, and all a lady requires; has seventeen years' testimonials from one family; speaks French, and is a Protestant. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID to travel around; is a very highly-recommended person; capable and refined, and thoroughly understands her duties as lady's maid; speaks several languages; dresses hair, dress-maker, and is an excellent worker. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry-work, French fluting, &c.; has good City references; country preferred. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH EXperience as first-class laundress; can do all work in a superior manner; is strong and willing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress, or will do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 343 East 23d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH woman who understands hair-dressing thoroughly; cuts and fits, and is a first-class seamstress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN TO TAKE care of children; capable of taking charge of an infant from birth; City or country. Call at No. 435 East 12th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, just from school, to go to the country to care for and instruct a family of children. Inquire in the cigar store, No. 608 3d av.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—BY A MIDDLE-aged Norwegian, to wait on children or an invalid; speaks German and English fluently. Call or address No. 422 6th av., first floor.

NURSE.—A HEALTHY WOMAN WITH PLENTY OF milk desires a baby to nurse; best of reference. Apply to Mrs. Raynor, No. 455 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF children; is a good plain sewer; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 28th st., on Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a first-class family. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31th st., fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress in a private family; City or country; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothes; operates on different machines; would assist with light chamber-work. Call at No. 218 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, to go out by the day or week; thoroughly understands her business. Miss Schröter, 486 8th av.

TAILORESS.—BY A LADY WHO THOROUGHLY understands cutting and fitting boys' clothes; wishes work at her own home; terms reasonable. Call at No. 710 3d av., top floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN WOman, with the best City references, as a thoroughly experienced waitress and chamber-maid; is neat, quick, and speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take washing to her residence; gentlemen's washing done in the neatest style; also fine washing and fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 62 East 41st st.

MALES.

A BOY FIFTEEN YEARS OLD, LIVING WITH his parents, desires a situation. Address Albert, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COOK—IN HOTEL OR SUMMER HOUSE.—BY A colored man, aged twenty-eight years, who can do all kinds of cooking; will go in City or country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman in City or country; first-class, sober, industrious, single young man; safe, experienced driver; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening, can milk; will make himself useful; wages moderate. Address Devies, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is still in his employ; can recommend him very highly for such a position; he is a first-class groom and excellent driver; he is willing and obliging and quiet in doing his duties. Can be seen or address A. B., at private stable, No. 154 West 29th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and a careful, good City driver; is willing and obliging; is strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; will go to any part of the country; first-class City reference from last employer. Address C. W., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-seven years, who is a good, careful driver; can drive four-in-hand; also a thorough groom, and understands the care of carriages and harness; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young married man, who understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver and a thorough groom; would take a place in the country, and can furnish good testimonials. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED PROTestant; thoroughly acquainted with his duties; perfectly willing, civil, and obliging; three years' satisfactory City references; City or country. Address W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good plain gardener; can milk and make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address M., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A GOOD coachman; one who knows his business and is worthy of a situation. Call or address John Sheppard, No. 172 East 78th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman as coachman and groom; a man who understands his business. Address J. F., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of carriages and harness; good vegetable gardener; can milk; willing and obliging; not afraid of work. Address J. J., Box No. 255 *Times* office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman, and to be useful on a gentleman's place; wife as cook and do general housework; good reference. Address M. R., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WITH GOOD City reference. Call at M. Curley's carriage factory, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN 30 years of age, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is first-class groom and excellent driver; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; first-class City reference. Can be seen, or address T. F., at his present employer's private stable, No. 127 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, sober, industrious; five years' reference from last place; left on account of last employer disposing of his horses. Address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; is a first-class stableman and a neat, steady driver; highest reference from the highest families in the City. Call or address, on Monday, Coachman, No. 12 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands his business in every particular; fifteen years' reference from one place in this City; either City or country. Call on or address J. C., No. 29 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands his duties thoroughly; good reference. Address R. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE young married Scotchman; no incumbrance; can milk and do plain gardening; best reference. Address M., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, Butter-maker, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-four years; no children; man can do farm-work, gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook, laundress, and butter-maker; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Swede, with some years' reference as a competent, sober, and honest man; understands vegetable gardening, horses, cows; is useful and willing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—WHO IS HIGHLY SKILLED IN the proper method of the cultivation and treatment of graperies, peach-houses, greenhouses, &c., with an intimate knowledge of the management of all out-door fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Call or address H., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; can do plain gardening; understands the care of horses; can milk and make himself generally useful; best references. Address D. H., Box 223 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT, aged twenty-five years, who can do gardening, mow lawns, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; fourteen years' experience; has the best of references; strictly temperate and reliable; has filled a situation as butler and valet; advertiser is a Protestant. Address A. M., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply to Robert Carson, No. 145 Madison av.

WAITERS.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS WAITERS; City or country; hotels, restaurants, or private family; speak French, and have the best of references. Address R. W., No. 241 3d av., third floor.

WANTED—A PLACE BY A FIRST-CLASS BOILER-maker; capable of taking charge of a shop; will go to any part of the country. Address B. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, POSITION IN A doctor's office; willing to make himself useful and give his whole time; best City reference. Address C. B. G., No. 41 Lexington av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, unmarried, who is fond of country pursuits and accustomed to the care of cattle and other animals, is wanted in the neighborhood of the City; he must be a good, quick milker, be active and cleanly in his habits, and disposed cheerfully to give all his time for the benefit of his employer. Address USEFUL, Box No. 2,805 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE TO GO in the country; the man must understand the care of horses thoroughly, and plain gardening; the woman as first-class cook and laundress. Address J. O. G., Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST THOROUGHLY understand glass, flowers, vegetables, and the care of a place; also be well recommended in all respects. Apply to Post Office Box No. 468, Newport, R. I.

PERSONAL.

IF ANN McCABE, WHO ARRIVED FROM Ireland in steamer Atlas on Sunday, is in New-York, send her address to No. 121 Cooper st., Camden, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale of the whole or any part of $40,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the C. C. & I. Co., at this office.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, PACIFIC R. R. OF MISSOURI.

The undersigned Trustees will receive sealed proposals at the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. up to noon, July 15, for the sale to them of $50,000 value in above bonds.
E. D. MORGAN,
J. S. SELIGMAN. Trustees.
New-York, July 10, 1875.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS.

The undersigned, Master Commissioners, specially appointed as such in an action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and land grants conveyed in the mortgage or deed of trust in the bill of complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said road:

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875,

(unless such sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given to them in said decree.) These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land grants shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land grants to be sold may be found and inspected at the offices of the land agents of the company, in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by conversion of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the court, before the date of sales advertised hereby.

The terms of the sales are as follows, that is to say:

The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned as Master Commissioners at the time of sale the sum of five (5) per cent. in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however, that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds which have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash; each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder, in accordance with public resolution No. 44 of the Forty-first Congress of the United States, second session; and the privilege may, at the time of sale, be given to any person who shall bid off a single section or subdivision thereof, of taking at the same price any number of additional and adjoining sections or subdivisions, up to and including forty-nine, subject, however, to the right of the Master Commissioners to withhold such privilege, if they shall deem proper.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FREDERICK A. LANE, Solicitor and Counsel for Complainants.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

THE ALBANY AND RENSSELAER IRON AND STEEL CO.'S
7 per Ct. 1st Mortgage Coupon Bonds.

Principal payable March 1, 1866, and Interest payable semi-annually, 1st March and 1st September, at office of United States Trust Company, in New-York.

The corporation is formed by the consolidation of the Albany Iron Works, located at Troy, with the well-known works of John A. Griswold & Co., consisting of the Bessemer Steel Works and the Rensselaer Iron Works, both located at Troy, and the Hudson Blast Furnace and the Fort Edward Blast Furnace. All of these properties (valued by experts at over $3,000,000) have been mortgaged to the United States Trust Company, of New-York, to secure this $1,500,000 of seven per cent. currency bonds. Besides the security of this mortgage, each bond bears the individual guarantee of Erastus Corning.

The mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund of $75,000 each six months, beginning Sept. 1, 1876, to be applied to retiring the bonds at par to be drawn for by lot at the United States Trust Company.

For sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON.

"$160,000"

Made in Two Months. A Wall Street Operation. The Banking-house of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall St., who deal in Stock Privileges, have paid this enormous sum to their Customers during this short space of time. Some persons have made as high as $6,000 from only $100 originally invested, and many have made $1,000 and over from only $50.

"They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating. Send for it."—*Evening Mail, N. Y.*

Boston *Daily News* says:

"Messrs. Alexander Frothingham & Co. will furnish to those desiring to invest in Wall st. explanatory circulars containing detailed statements and quotations, and many 'points' of great value to the uninitiated. Their office is at No. 12 Wall st., New-York City."

Albany *Evening Post* says:

"They offer facilities for controlling shares in the stock market more liberal than can be found at any other house in the street. A deposit of $50 will enable a person to control fifty shares of any stock valued at $5,000 for thirty days. A larger deposit will of course allow you to control a larger number of shares. A deposit of $1,000 will control one thousand shares, valued at $100,000, for thirty days. This arrangement enables a person of small capital to control a very large business; so that the man of energy is at once put on a level with the man of wealth."

Address ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY CO.—The undersigned first mortgage bond-holders of this road, having noticed a plan of reorganization which does not meet our approval, desire a conference with our associate bond-holders who favor a reorganization upon such basis as will do justice to ourselves, and yet will not load the road with an indebtedness it cannot sustain. With these purposes in view, we invite a meeting of the bond-holders, to be held on WEDNESDAY, July 14 proximo, at 12 o'clock M., at Room No. 2, No. 152 Broadway, New-York. We also invite those interested to place themselves in communication with us by sending their names and addresses to either of the undersigned.
GEORGE WILLIAM BOYD, No. 152 Broadway.
SMITH ELY, Jr., No. 103 Gold st.
ISRAEL SHELDON, Orange, N. J.
SETH D. MILLS, No. 21 Nassau st.
GEORGE W. POWERS, No. 8 West 50th st.
HENRY MARKS, No. 550 5th av.
And others.
June 26, 1875.

ERIE RAILROAD SHARE AND BOND holders dissatisfied with the Barlow-Bischoffsheim Goldschmidt rule of Erie, are requested to attend a meeting this day at 4 P. M., at Delmonico's, corner Beaver and William streets, to discuss matters of interest. By order
LONDON PROTECTION COMMITTEE.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE
Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per Cent., a limited amount of the bonds of the LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, due in 1900, bearing Seven per Cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon 25,000 acres of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania.

Each bond is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, with the assent of its stockholders, and by virtue of a special act of the Legislature, a sinking fund of ten cents for every ton of coal mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. For the remaining bonds, about 200 only, apply to
BABCOCK, BROS. & CO., 50 Wall st.
Or to G. G. HAVEN & CO., 17 Wall st.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

St. Louis County
GOLD 6S.
PARK ISSUE, FOR SALE BY
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

PROPOSALS FOR CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD BONDS, amounting to $462,000, dated June 1, 1875, payable in twenty years in Boston, with interest semi-annually at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be opened by the undersigned on THURSDAY, 15th July, at noon, and will be awarded to the highest bidders, reserving to the company the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory.

Alternative bids for an equivalent amount in Sterling, for the same amount of bonds, payable principal and interest in London, will at the same time be received and considered as above.

For the security of the above bonds an equal amount of the eight per cent. bonds of the Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines Railroad Company, secured by a first mortgage on the Albia and Knoxville Division of said road, which has been leased to the C., B. & Q., will be deposited with the New-England Trust Company, as Trustees, which Trustees are to apply the whole difference of interest between the five per cent. and eight per cent. bonds to buying, upon public proposals, and canceling the said five per cent. bonds.

This sinking fund should, by the tables, absorb the whole issue of $462,000 of bonds in less than twenty years, if the holders are willing to sell at par and interest, and as it will thus steadily appreciate the value of the bonds from year to year, it ought to make them a very advantageous investment to Trustees and others, who seek a safe and moderate rate of interest with an improving capital.

Payments to be made on 20th July, and the remainder in three installments, one fourth July 20, on the 20th of each succeeding month; or by giving notice at the time of paying the first installment, they may be anticipated at the rate of five per cent. per annum discount.

By order of the board.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.
BOSTON, June 23, 1875.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE consolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee for redemption, viz.:

6,103	3,111	5,231	3,576
4,152	3,793	4,588	4,894
3,460	5,642	5,911	5,383
4,533	4,275	5,704	5,409
6,416	6,224	3,655	4,578
3,206	5,941	4,656	4,766
4,145	3,851	3,956	4,392
6,322	6,115	5,0[illegible]5	4,544
61	4,654	3,645	5,279

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York within six months from date.
EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH,
Secretary.

WE ARE OFFERING
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF WELL-SECURED
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
RAILROAD BONDS
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
JOHN J. CISCO & CO.,
No. 59 Wall st.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO pay the principal and accrued interest of its bonds, maturing Nov. 1, 1875, upon delivery of the bonds at this office. R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 167 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS............................$235,000

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. for the three months ending 30th June, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 16th inst.
W. I. EMMET, Treasurer.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
CASH CAPITAL..................................$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1875.................. 4[illegible]7,373 86

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent. is payable on demand at this office.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY
Fire Insurance Company.
ORGANIZED 1853.

Offices:
Corner BROADWAY AND 1ST ST., Brooklyn.
NO. 20 COURT ST.
NOS. 208 and 210 BROADWAY, New-York.

CAPITAL..$250,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1875......................548,523 61
ASSETS...$798,523 61

BROOKLYN, July 9, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand. EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MERSEROLE, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
(ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1875; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable at the same time.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 151 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1875.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, July 1, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1875.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this company will be closed on Tuesday, July 6, and reopened on Monday, July 19. A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 30th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 6th of July.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank powers of attorney can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. upon the capital of the company, and upon the amount of its guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, (formed in pursuance of the provisions of the act passed April 16, 1874, entitled "An act to provide security against extraordinary conflagrations and for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance companies,") payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend of Sixty Per Cent. to policy-holders entitled to participation in the profits of the company, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 20, 1875. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day, declared the usual Dividend of Seven per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent.; both payable on demand, at the office No. 96 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a Cash Dividend of Five per Cent., on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Howard Insurance Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on their capital stock; also, an Extra Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. Both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. F[illegible], Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. was declared, payable on and after July 14.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Cash Capital..................................$1,000,000 00
Cash Assets..................................1,952,835 03
No. 179 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable on demand. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON the capital stock, also an interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1875.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH AV. JULY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES. Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, July 19, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees,
SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGERSHALL, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, No. 1 CENTRE ST.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

July interest, 1875. A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after July 21. Bank open from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Books in German, French, and English.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 19.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED..	July 14	SCYTHIA...WED.,	July 28
ALGERIA...WED..	July 21	CHINA.....SAT.,	July 31

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER	Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER	Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Aug. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING	July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO	July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA	July 27, at noon.
NEVADA	Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA	Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN	Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ANDES	July 10
ATLAS	July 27

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ALPS	July 14
CLARIBEL	Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, POUZOLS	SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE	SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, TRUDELLE	SATURDAY, Aug. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $35.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, July 17
CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Aug. 14, at

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast or Glasgow, $28, currency.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA	Sails Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA	Sails Saturday, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHESSMAN, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM	Wednesday, July 14
CHARLESTON	Saturday, July 17

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO	July 24	HINDOO	To follow
OTHELLO	Aug. 15	COLOMBO	To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; Second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, July 13
CUBA	Thursday, July 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK...(via Nassau)	Thursday, July 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, July 13

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA......Thursday, July 22, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.	England, July 31, 3 P. M.
Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.	

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL	July 17	MAIN	July 31
DONAU	July 24	RHEIN	Aug. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED	TUESDAY, July 20
CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, July 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,

COLON......July 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC......Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA REGATTA

VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

On and after July 13 enlarged accommodations will be offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line steamers by the addition of another large and elegant steamer to those now running from this City to Albany and Saratoga, so as to offer staterooms and superior comforts to the thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting the Springs in time for the Regatta on Saratoga Lake. The steamer ST. JOHN has been expensively decorated and improved with special reference to this occasion. A great reduction in excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, Round Lake and return, and to Albany and return, is now offered at the Company's office, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON

STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 8th..7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 8th..12:00 M.
Friday, 9th.....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.....12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 10th..9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 10th..1:00 P. M.
Sunday, 11th....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th....2:00 P. M.
Monday, 12th..10:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th...2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th.11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th...3:30 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th..3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th...6:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 14th.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 15th.11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 15th..6:00 A. M.
Friday, 16th....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 15th..4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 17th.2:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th....3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA.—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.; 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.
CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

EXCURSIONS.

People's Line for Saratoga.

State-Rooms for All.

Two Steamers on Tuesday Evening, July 13.

Special Excursion to Saratoga Regatta.

The elegant steamer, DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, July 13, at 5 P. M., and the commodious and newly-decorated steamer, ST. JOHN, same evening, at 6 P. M.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, will be sold during the regatta and races in July and August; good until Sept. 1. To Albany and return, $3. To Saratoga and return, including railway fare from Albany, $5.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Frederickton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P.M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address
S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,

GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS OF IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, (with new boiler,) and others; barges Republic, Chicago, Baldwin, Caledonia, and Anna. Eaglewood, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry; open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This house is now open for the reception of guests; the proprietor has secured two elegant cottages known as the "Villa" and "Kathrina Cottage," in which suites of rooms suitable for families can be had; gas, water, bath-rooms, &c., in both cottages and hotel.
C. DE LA VERGNE, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

(152d st.,) CARMANSVILLE ON THE HUDSON.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Elevated; connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.
S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Madison County, N. Y. Fine large hotel and family cottages now open. Route via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station. Good fare, moderate charges, and mineral waters of wonderful curative power.
JAMES SYKES, Proprietor.

CASCADE HOTEL.

At Highland Falls, one and a half miles below West Point, on the Hudson. House and furniture new. Location very attractive. Furnished cottage, containing six rooms, to let for the season, at $250. Address as above, or
E. J. KILBOURNE,
Westmoreland Hotel, Union square.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

South Durham—Excellent board may be obtained at the foot of High Peak for $7 and $8 per week; scenery unsurpassed. For further particulars address
E. A. B., Box No. 2,756,
New-York Post Office.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., is now open for the season and prepared to make arrangements for boarders. W. E. ROBINSON, Manager.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodations; four counters to let; suitable for fancy goods.
CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

NORWOOD HOTEL.—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

THE SEA BREEZE HOUSE, WEST TISBURY, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., is again open to Summer boarders.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
Executors.
mh8-1aw6mM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.
SUSAN R. SHAURMAN,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Administrators.
my17-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.
CATHERINE M. JONES,
Administratrix.
mh29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.
ja18-1aw6mM* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PARK PHAETON, built by Dusenburry; gold mounted; a neat set of double harness. Also, a handsome pair of bright bay horses, sound and kind, will be sold cheap as the owner has no further use for them. Call and see at the Metropolitan Club stable, 22 East 18th st., near Broadway.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.—A full assortment of Summer goods, lap dusters, linen sheets, &c. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPRINTING INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS UPON BANK-CHECKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 7, 1875. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the imprinting of Internal Revenue stamps of the denomination of two cents upon blank checks, drafts, orders, or vouchers drawn upon a bank, banker, or trust company, or upon such blank paper as may be furnished for that purpose by the public.

The printing may be by any process that will afford adequate protection to the Government against counterfeiting, provided a stamp of an artistic character is produced. This printing has heretofore been executed from steel transfers of the finest bank-note engraving, or from electrotypes of such engraving, and a character of work affording less protection against counterfeiting will not be accepted.

The number of stamps imprinted as above set forth during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was about fifty-nine million stamps.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, deliverable at their places of business, packed ready for shipment.

The contractor will be permitted to charge the person or firm for whom the stamps are printed such price as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, in addition to the amount paid by the Government, not exceeding in any case one cent for each impression containing not more than six stamps.

Each bid should be accompanied by a specimen of the style of engraving proposed, and a full explanation of the process by which it is proposed to imprint the stamps.

The contract will require that the dies and plates shall be kept bright and sharp; that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made without charge, at the pleasure of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and all such designs, dies, and plates shall become the property of and be delivered to the United States at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by the said Commissioner; that the stamps shall be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct; and that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been or are actually engaged in the business of engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the department will furnish proof as to the points.

The contractor will not be permitted to print any instruments liable to stamp duty, and all operations under the contract will be under the immediate personal supervision of an agent of the department, in a building, or part of a building, exclusively devoted to the preparation of the dies and plates and the imprinting of the stamps herein provided for.

Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract will be for the period of one year, with the privilege of an extension from year to year, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In awarding the contract or work the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Imprinting Internal Revenue Stamps upon Bank Checks," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.
D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved.
B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Grammar School No. 12, in said ward.
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the same place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing and painting Grammar School No. 8, in said ward.
CHARLES H. HOUSLEY,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 4 and Primary School No. 20, in said ward. FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the same place, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar School No. 20, in said ward.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the same place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairing and other work at Grammar Schools Nos. 6, 39, and 54, in said ward. GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for alterations, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 63 and 65 in said ward. MORRIS WILKINS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 13th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Primary School No. 22, in said ward. R. A. BARRY, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 50, and for furniture for Grammar School No. 40, in said ward.
JOHN F. TROW,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing Grammar Schools Nos. 18 and 53, in said ward.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the same place, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 23 and 24, in said ward.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the same place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs and other work at Grammar School No. 17, and for alterations to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 58, in said ward. JOEL W. MASON,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the same place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for furniture for Grammar School No. 32, and for repairs, &c., to Primary School No. 27, in said ward.
H. D. RANNEY, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by and under Chapter 326 of the laws of 1874, entitled, "An Act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will receive sealed bids or proposals at their office in the First Ward of Long Island City, on Vernon av., near Flushing st., as follows:

For abutments, retaining and supporting walls, and piers, until WEDNESDAY, July 14, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, until FRIDAY, July 16, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For crosswalks, and for paving, curbing, guttering, and flagging, until FRIDAY, July 23, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The bids or proposals so received will be publicly opened and read at the place and times above mentioned respectively.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished on application at the Commissioners' office, on and after the 4th inst.

Dated, Improvement District, in Long Island City, July 2, 1875.
PETER G. VAN ALST,
H. S. ANABLE,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
Commissioners.
jy12-1aw3wM*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A DELIGHTFUL, COOL LOCATION, NO. 143 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy Park Hotel; finely furnished rooms, en suite, with bath attached; also single rooms for gentlemen; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Choice of large and single rooms, with or without board; house strictly first class; transient guests accommodated.

NO. 132 EAST 57TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 4TH AVS.—Two large rooms, with board, till October; three hall rooms for the Summer, or permanently; references.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Elegant second floor to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen. Summer prices. References exchanged.

LARGE COOL ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, bath, &c., connecting, with first-class board at Summer rates. References. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, AIRY and pleasant, handsomely furnished; transient or permanent, with first-class board; Summer rates; also table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 350 WEST.—Desirable rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board; near elevated railroad; Summer prices.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH OR without board, rooms on second and third floors; house first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 43 EAST 18th st., between Broadway and 4th av.; references exchanged.

HANDSOME BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in City or country. J. G. SANDS' Boarding Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 16 Murray st.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board; terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY LIVING A SHORT DISTANCE in the country would take one or two children to board; persons having children afflicted and wishing to find a home for them where they will have the best of care would do well to apply. Address Mrs. C. DOUGLASS, Rossville, Staten Island, N. Y., or apply at No. 76 Perry st., near Bleecker st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE at Sag Harbor, Long Island, on Gardiner's Bay; ten minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat landing, with fine bathing, boating, and fishing; pleasant rooms, good table; terms reasonable. Address or apply to WALTER S. HICKS, Nos. 157 and 159 Hester st., New-York, or No. 283 State st., Brooklyn.

A T A FARM-HOUSE IN THE CATSKILLS—Good board; beautiful location. Call for two days at No. 11½ and 13 College place, or address GEO. HEDGES, East Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

SATURDAY, July 10, TUESDAY, 13th, THURSDAY, 15th, and SATURDAY, 17th.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
AMERICAN LAW REVIEW,
FOR JULY, 1875.
CONTENTS:

The Laws of Warfare.—Admiralty Liens of Material-Men.—The Supreme Court.—Lobbying at Washington.—Digest of the English Law Reports.—Selected Digest of State Reports.—Book Notices.—List of Law Books Published in England and America since April, 1875.—Summary of Events.—Index to Vol. IX.—Table of Reports.—Table of Cases.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 12 WASHINGTON PLACE.
GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CASH.—WE ARE PREPARED TO BUY FOR CASH any and every description of merchandise in lots of from $500 to $10,000. Furniture, new and second-hand, a specialty. H. M. LEWIS & CO., Auctioneers, &c., Eagle Storage Warehouses, Nos. 103, 105, and 107 West 33d st., near 6th av. N. B.—Our storage facilities are unrivaled. Mr. Batterson is interested in our business.

MUSICAL.

S. N. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAREFUL INVESTORS.—$12,000 WANTED; special capital in manufacturing musical instruments; business established and very profitable; will secure the amount by unincumbered real estate; best of references; will guarantee; a liberal percentage in lieu of profits. Address CONSERVATIVE, Box No. 152 Times Office.

DANCING.

MR. DE GARMO WILL RESUME HIS lessons in dancing in New-York early in October. Address until Sept. 1, WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 13th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparkman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GIBSON, PEDRO C. CASANOVA, HENRY N. TITUS, and CHARLES L. FINCKE, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 2d July, 1875.
jy5-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 9th day of July, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC C. SHAFER, of Caldwell, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York aforesaid, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SMITH E. SHAW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Smith E. Shaw, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1875.
je28-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX HAMBERGER and BERTHOLD FRANKEL, bankrupts.—No. 4,916.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Max Hamburger and Berthold Frankel in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1875.
je28-1aw3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED C. SMITH, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of June, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Alfred C. Smith, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. THOMAS GIRVAN, Assignee,
No. 76 Broad street, New-York City.
jy12-1aw3wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE......Director.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,

who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 12 AT 8.

OVERTURE, "Nurmahal"	Spontini
WALTZ, "Die Vorstaedtler"	Lanner
SELECTIONS, "Masaniello"	Auber
ADAGIETTO, SCHERZO, MARCH, } Suite, op. 101	Raff
VORSPIEL, "Loreley"	Max Bruch
ROMANZE, Horn Quartet and Orchestra, (new)	Dudley Buck
TROIS DANSES ALLEMANDES, op. 24	Bargiel
OVERTURE, "Sakuntala"	Goldmark
POLONAISE, "Struensee"	Meyerbeer
BRIDAL PROCESSION, 2d act "Lohengrin"	Wagner
WALTZ, "Wiener Fresken"	Strauss
OVERTURE, "Nabucco"	Verdi

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
COOLEST THEATRE. VENTILATION PERFECT.
POPULAR PRICES.
Ninth Week and Crowning Success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
The great sensation, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Introducing the Cousins and Grisettes in Act II. Also the famous dansaute de la vie Parisienne in Act III., by ladies not surpassed for Grace or Beauty.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE......Manager.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles R. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Henry J. Chapin, Charles M. Aikman, Nathan L. Burdick, Isaac N. Burdick, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, Gilbert K. Harroun, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutkoff, Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother; New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 2.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7th, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je14-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles R. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Charles M. Aikman, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutkoff, Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother, New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 1.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BROWN, EDWIN C.—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EBENEZER G. BLAKSLEE and CHARLES T. BUNTING against EDWIN C. BROWN.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 318 Broadway, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; if you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for two thousand eight hundred and one dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest on $519 from Oct. 14, 1874, and on $300 from Aug. 4, 1874, and on $301 79 from Aug. 15, 1874, and on $751 54 from Jan. 13, 1875, and on $373 17 from Dec. 18, 1874, and on $277 37 from May 13, 1873, and on $277 36 from May 13, 1873, besides costs.—Dated N. Y., May 4th, 1875.
BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
318 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of N. Y. County, at the Court-house, N. Y. City.—Dated N. Y., May 27, 1875.
je21-1aw6wM* BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.
Has rare advantages for music.
Grounds of unrivaled beauty.
Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten.
Also an elegant boarding-house for families.
Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

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THE CAPE MAY REGATTA.

EVERY PROMISE OF A SPLENDID RACE.

THE CROWDS OF VISITORS—BRILLIANT SCENES AT THE CAPE—ARRIVAL OF THE YACHTS—THE STORY OF THE CRUISE DOWN—THE LITTLE SLOOP SADIE REACHES THE CAPE FIRST—THE REGATTA TO BE MADE AN ANNUAL AFFAIR—PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 11.—Cape May is all activity, and the promise of a successful regatta grows stronger every hour. Every train brings hundreds of visitors, and each day's arrivals cover pages of the hotel registers. The scene to-day has been wonderfully brilliant and animated. The beach was crowded with bathers and promenaders, and the booming of a cannon on the pier opposite Congress Hall made known every half hour or so the arrival of some new yacht. The visit of President Grant and his party has given additional éclat to the occasion. The President is registered at Congress Hall, and is accompanied by Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Adolph Borie, Gen. Babcock, Hon. George W. Childs, Hon. G. I. Cowley, and Hon. J. W. Cowley. Lieut. Col. Frederick Grant is to arrive to-morrow by special train.

President Grant was not of the party that went out to-day on the steamer Tallapoosa to meet the New-York squadron. About 11 o'clock the yachts were noticed like mere specks on the horizon. The steamer had gone out with a large party on board to meet them, but she did not proceed as far as Five Fathom Bank, as was originally intended, as she met the fleet when about eight miles from that point. Among those on board were Rear Admiral Joel Smith, Gen. W. G. Sewell, and C. K. Landis, of New-Jersey; A. W. Downing, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; John Goforth, ex-Assistant United States Attorney General; George M. Northrop, D. M. Boyd, Jr., Henry G. Hogert, Thomas Langster, Gen. Bankson, F. T. Walton, John C. Bullitt, Hon. L. P. Ashmead, John H. Markley, and Matthew Baird, of Philadelphia. There were also on board representatives of the New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg newspapers.

The wind, which for forty-eight hours had been blowing from the south-east, suddenly veered round to the north-west, and the yachts, which had been beating to windward, were now running free.

The first to arrive was the little sloop Sadie, which, by good windward sailing qualities and by short tacks under the New-Jersey shore, weathered all the schooners. The Madeleine was the first of the schooners, and was followed by Garner's new yacht, the Mohawk, the Resolute, Rambler, Idler, and Dreadnaught. The Mohawk is a very handsome yacht, but at present her sails set only indifferently.

The story of the cruise from New-York is briefly told. The rendezvous was in the Horseshoe Bay, inside of Sandy Hook. The Resolute, Mohawk, Idler, Dreadnaught, Madeleine, and Rambler dropped anchor there on Friday afternoon. At 7 o'clock a meeting was held on board the flag-ship Mohawk, and it was resolved to start at 10 o'clock. The owners of the Madeleine and Rambler were, however, opposed to starting before daybreak, and accordingly they remained at their anchors. The others got under way and went outside the Hook, there being then a light breeze from the south-west. It suddenly became dead calm, and the four yachts almost drifted as far as the monument on the Romer Shoal, so that the Madeleine and Rambler got under way at daybreak and joined the rest of the fleet. The yachts were merely drifting until about 10 o'clock, when a light breeze sprung up from the south-west and sped them on their course. A little to the north of Barnegat the Resolute was leading, followed by the Rambler, Dreadnaught, Madeline, and Mohawk. The Restless, which was not at the rendezvous on Friday night, now joined the fleet, but she subsequently put back when struck by a squall. The Resolute and Madeleine kept in shore, making short tacks, and in these manœuvres the Madeleine gained the advantage. There were no further changes of positions until about 6 o'clock in the evening, the wind all this time being very light. About a mile north of Barnegat there came a stiff breeze, which lasted about an hour, and in this time the Mohawk passed everything except the Madeleine. It rained all night and was very squally. There was a breeze till 6 or 7 o'clock, and then it grew calm again until 9, when another breeze brought the schooners in in the following order: Madeleine, Mohawk, Resolute, Rambler, Idler, Dreadnaught. The sloop Sadie weathered the larger yachts in the night and was first. The sloop Vindex came in last. Among the other crafts here are the Eva, Sunshine, Vesper, and John V. Creely, a Philadelphia yacht.

It is the intention to make the Cape May Regatta an annual affair. Next year the Centennial Regatta will take place. The race will be from New-York to Cape May and the first prize will be valued at $5,000. The regatta will be also international, and it is hoped that some of the large English yachts may be induced to compete. This evening President Grant and Mr. Borie drove to Sea Grove, a new religious settlement two miles from Cape May.

EVENTS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 11.—Mrs. Algernon Sartoris, daughter of President Grant, gave birth at 8:15 this morning to a fine boy weighing ten and a half pounds. The happy household immediately telegraphed the news to the President, who is at present at Cape May. He immediately sent congratulations and a father's blessing by telegraph. Many friends arrived during the day to congratulate the happy mother, but by special instructions from her physicians none were permitted to see her, excepting near and dear relatives. This evening mother and son were doing well.

The Sunday train from New-York brought down over 1,000 excursionists. Bathing was freely indulged in to-day. At one time there were more than 500 bathers in the sea in front of the Ocean Hotel. The prominent arrivals at the Ocean Hotel are: Hon. John L. Hill and family, Philadelphia; Senator Ledwith, New-York; Jay Gould, Col. George W. Hows and wife, New-York; J. A. Johns and wife, New-York; Hon. M. W. Cooper, Hon. E. I. Moore Major George Leland, New-York; Gen. Benedict, New-Orleans; Hon. James Harrison, Capt. Oscar Coles, Col. S. P. Corliss, Albany; Judge J. M Greenwood, and ex-Gov. Fuller, of Utah. Francis D. Moulton, Gen. Pryor, and R. H. Eddy, whose wife testified in the Beecher trial, are spending Sunday here.

ARKANSAS RECONCILED TO MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Journal* relates the following: A few days since a resident of this city, who had been passing a year in Texas, started for home with his wife to renew his business connections in Boston. He reached Little Rock a few days after the 17th of June, and having recorded his name and residence was shown to his room. He had scarcely dusted his coat and washed up when a rap at the door was given. Upon opening it he found three strangers.

"You are from Boston, I think?" said the spokesman.

"Boston is my native place and Boston is my destination," replied the gentleman.

"Well, you are the gentleman we are looking after," continued the Little Rocker. "We want you to step down stairs a few minutes."

"Don't go," said the wife, who had unpleasant reminiscences of past unpleasantness.

"We want you to go, too," continued the gentleman.

"Well, what does all this mean?" said the Bostonian. "Has anything broken, gentlemen?"

"Broken," reiterated another member of the self-appointed committee, "haven't you read the newspapers?"

"Have not seen a newspaper for three days," was the reply.

"Well, my friend," he continued, "Massachusetts and South Carolina have buried the hatchet on Bunker Hill, and Maryland and Virginia saw it accomplished. But come down stairs, for we've got something on ice, and as you are the first Bostonian that we have got hold of, we propose to have the deed of reconciliation between Arkansas and old Massachusetts signed and witnessed right here and now."

The Bostonian was a little dazed, but he went down stairs, where he was received with cheers. He was interviewed by the local editor; he and his wife were shown the beauties of the place in the best turn-out in the place, and he was sent on his way rejoicing.

THE ATTEMPTED EXPRESS ROBBERY.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE BRAVE MESSENGER—HOW HE FOILED THE VILLAINS.

A telegram from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a brief account of an interview with James Burke, the express messenger who baffled the intending robbers on the railroad train at Longpoint, Ind., on Thursday night. The correspondent says: "The place where the train stopped for water is deserted and gloomy, nor is there any house in the neighborhood. Burke had long suspected that some such attempt as this would be made, and thought Longpoint was likely to be the place, consequently he was on the lookout, and the moment he heard the shots fired that killed the engineer, Milo Ames, he closed the doors of the express car, and locked and bolted them. Then he barricaded them with his packages, behind which he intended to defend himself also, if the affair came to close quarters. Immediately after he closed the door the robbers detached the locomotive and express car from the rest of the train, and started the engine on a fast run. One of the robbers must have been an experienced engineer, as Burke heard the whistle blown and the signal for down brakes given. This, he thinks, was intended to make him believe that the train was running all right as usual, and so induce him when it stopped to open the car door. The brakes were applied, and the engine stopped abruptly after running two miles. Then came a low tap on the door, and a voice outside, as if that of a friend, whispered, 'Jim, let me in, quick,' but Jim couldn't see it, and called out to the intruder to leave the door or he would blow his brains out, and that he would certainly kill the first man that showed his head. The robbers then changed their tactics, and told Burke if he would open the door they wouldn't hurt him, but if he resisted they would certainly kill him. Burke, not caring to reveal his position in the car, uttered not a word. They then, with a crowbar and sledge-hammer obtained from the locomotive, tried to break through the doors, and finally commenced firing through them, both at the side and rear. Burke thought it best to show them that he too could play at that game, and he also fired a couple of shots through the doors. This, and the apprehended coming up of men from the train, frightened the robbers away. When the train came up Burke was not certain who they were, and kept his doors closely bolted until the locomotive and express car had been run clear back to Longpoint. Then the number of and sound of the voices convinced him that all was right, and he cautiously peeped out. Burke is quite a young-looking man, although he says he has been in the employ of the Adams Company for about sixteen years, and has been on the run between here and St. Louis for four years. He is of sandy complexion and sandy hair, is only medium sized, and has a pleasant expression of countenance; but looks, too, as if he would, with little provocation, as soon fight as not. The American Express Company had no special car attached to the train, but they had a messenger with goods and packages in the baggage car, of which fact the robbers were probably not aware. Ames, the engineer, was as first ordered by the bandits to pull out with the locomotive and express car, and commenced to comply, but it suddenly struck the scoundrels that if Ames went out with the locomotive they would, when they stopped, have both him and Burke to contend with, consequently they shot him down and then engineered the locomotive themselves. His body did not fall off the engine, and it was found lying therein, cold and stiff, when the locomotive and express car were brought back to the rest of the train. There were at least five of the robbers, and perhaps more."

A TALKING MATCH.

A QUEER CONTEST BETWEEN TWO OHIO MEN ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 9.

One of the most unique and animated contests known to sporting circles took place the other morning on the accommodation train on the Little Miami Road, going to the city. It was a talking match, projected and arranged between a party of commuters, the champions selected being two of the best talkers found on this line of travel. One of the parties to the contest resides in the neighborhood of Camp Dennison, and his antagonist in the vicinity of Delta station. It was at the latter place the talking match was to open, and close on entering the Miami depot. One pound of raw codfish, minus the bones, and one pound of gingerbread, was to be eaten between the two, without partaking of water until the terminus was reached, lots to be drawn who should eat the codfish and who the gingerbread. The Camp Dennison men came down the road in high glee, certain of an easy victory, but the backers of the Delta man were sanguine their champion would seriously cripple the former, if he did not succeed in talking him to death. Delta station is reached. Now comes the tug of war. Conductor waves his hand to the engineer, and the train moves. The combatants shake hands, one seat is reversed, bringing the two men face to face, and an umpire is seated by the side of the Camp Dennison man. The pound of codfish is drawn by Delta, and Camp Dennison is given an equal weight in dry gingerbread, the last mouthful of which was to be swallowed by the time the terminus was reached. Now, 180 words to the minute is considered a high pressure, and it is only press reporters who can follow tongues thus oiled. Pendleton station was reached in three minutes; Delta got in 250 words, Camp Dennison 200. Here a big swallow of gingerbread and codfish is made. We halt at Torrence Road, find three minutes consumed, with the following result: Camp Dennison, 240; Delta, 300. This was an extraordinary feat for both men, considering the drawback of codfish and gingerbread. In two minutes we are at Woodburn, and Camp Dennison tallies 150 and Delta 100. The result showed the depressing influence of the dry food they had partaken; but Camp Dennison, making a desperate effort, crammed down the remaining portion of his gingerbread, and opened up with a volley of words at his opponent. Time was called on Camp Dennison, but Delta was found too far gone to come to the scratch, saving by signs in the deaf and dumb alphabet, which were ruled out. Camp Dennison thereafter kept up a ceaseless talk in the face of his speechless antagonist, who, as we reached the Miami Depot, after ten minutes' further run, looked a fit subject for a Coroner's inquest, and was taken into the nearest drug store for resuscitation.

THE LAST OF RAREY'S HORSE.

THE FAMOUS CRUISER DIES AT THE RAREY FARM, IN OHIO, AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, July 10.

Probably no horse was ever more generally known than the celebrated horse Cruiser, imported from England in 1861 by John S. Rarey, whose system of horse-taming was for some time the sensation in this country and England. When Mr. Rarey went to England his system was thoroughly put to the test by contact with Cruiser, an animal that was so vicious that he was closely and continuously confined in a stable, in such a way that he could by no possibility reach anybody, either with his mouth or heels. His food was delivered to him through a sort of funnel, and he seems to have been kept solely as an extremely wicked curiosity. His splendid muscle and activity gave him the widest scope for the exercise of his incorrigibility, and he is said to have kicked so high as to strike a board floor fourteen feet above the floor on which he stood. Ordinarily, it was only the work of a few minutes for Mr. Rarey to tame a horse, but it took him three hours to subdue the terrific Cruiser. After putting Cruiser under control, Mr. Rarey purchased him and brought him to this country, and placed him on the Rarey farm, at Groveport, in this county, where he became popular among breeders. He became so gentle that the people about the Rarey farm could fondle him as they would a kitten, and his colts were noted for their kind disposition. Strangers, however, were not permitted to have much to do with him. This was to prevent teasing and the revival of the old propensities.

Cruiser died at the Rarey farm on Wednesday last, in the twenty-third year of his age. His teeth were worn so much that he could not eat hay, and provender had to be specially provided for him. As contemplated by the will of Mr. Rarey, he received the kindest care in his old age, and it was only recently that he fell into a decline. From a bill dated May 4, 1861, we take the pedigree of Cruiser, as follows:

"Cruiser is of the celebrated Venison stock of England, and was sired by Old Venison, the winner of the Derby race in 1818. Venison proved himself the stoutest horse of his day, having traveled on foot in one year, when only three years old, nine hundred miles, and run fourteen races and won twelve. Cruiser was bred by Lord Dorchester in 1852, sired by Venison by Partizan, by Walton, out of Parasal by Pot8os, son of Eclipse. Cruiser's dam was Red Rover, by Tramp, out of Syntaxima, sister to Syntax, sire of Beeswing, the dam of New Minster, the most valuable stallion now in England."

TWO MEN DROWNED BY THE CAPSIZING OF A YACHT.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 11.—A small yacht containing two persons, Robert O. Thomas, of this city, aged twenty, and a companion, name unknown, capsized this afternoon off Pavilion Beach and sunk. Parties are dragging for the bodies.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SUNDAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

OVER 50,000 PERSONS VISIT THE CITY'S PLEASURE GROUNDS—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Central Park was filled yesterday with the usual throng of Sunday visitors, the vast majority of whom were working people with their wives and children. Sunday has come to be regarded as the "People's Day," as during the remainder of the week the Park is relinquished to the upper classes and chance loungers of all descriptions, while on Sundays the working men muster in such force as to fairly monopolize the City's pleasure ground. Yesterday the vast multitude of promenaders was divided into three divisions; one, the largest, occupying the Mall and the adjacent walks; the second filling the Terrace and the Ramble, and the third congregated around the Observatory and its environs. From the summit of the latter building the panorama of the Metropolis and its suburbs may be seen to advantage. To the gazer from the crest of the tower, the level horizon of the ocean is just dimly visible. With a good glass the sand-hills back of Coney Island and the bold Highlands of Neversink are dimly visible. Northward, and directly below the Observatory, are the two large storage reservoirs of the Croton Aqueduct, each containing hundreds of millions of gallons of the City's water supply. The low water line here explains the water famine which reigns in the upper stories of so many blocks on Murray Hill, and in other elevated quarters. The rock-bound coast which forms the south shore of the lower reservoir is a favorite lounging place for the romantic visitor, and is at all times covered with groups of sight-seers. Although the scenery at this point is devoid of the artificial beauty which characterizes the lakes to the southward, there is a rugged boldness about its outlines which is by no means displeasing. Another part of the Park which was well patronized was the wooded walk in the neighborhood of the Play-ground. The new lake near the southern boundary has also become an object of interest, and when open to the public promises to be as much a favorite as the older ones. As is usually the case on Sundays, the Museum with its zoological surroundings was the centre of attraction to the little folks, and not a few of their elders. The grizzly bear and other outside ornaments of the Museum grounds were diligently stared at by the children and their nurses, while the hall containing the cages of the lions and tigers was filled at all hours. At 4 o'clock the sea lions were fed, and the shouts of delight with which the little ones watched the combatants as they fought and struggled around the tank in their mutual endeavors to get the lion's share of the repast, attested the never-failing popularity of this most popular department of the Park. Probably not less than 30,000 people visited the Museum during the day, while the total number admitted within the gates was estimated by the authorities to be upward of 50,000.

DR. PORTER AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH

A SERMON ON THE CORRUPTION OF THE WORLD—THE LAST OF THE DAILY PRAYER-MEETINGS.

The array of empty seats in Plymouth Church yesterday morning testified to the absence of Mr. Beecher in the country. The only persons of any prominence present were Rev. Edward Beecher, Mr. Bullard, Mrs. Beecher's brother, and United States District Attorney Tenney. It may or it may not have had something to do with the fact that to-day is the Twelfth of July, but the two stands of flowers that ornamented the platform and reading desk were almost wholly composed of orange lilies. President Porter, of Yale College, conducted the services, Assistant Pastor Halliday's portion of the labor being confined to the reading of notices. Dr. Porter read the second chapter of the First Epistle of Peter, inculcating the duty of patience under wrong and forgiveness of the wrong-doer, and prayed God to grant the absent Pastor such peace as he may need. He also thanked God for His goodness to Mr. Beecher and the Plymouth brethren in their time of long trial. He took as his text the fourth verse of the first chapter of Peter's Second Epistle: "Whereby are given to us exceeding great and precious promises: that by these ye might be partakers of the Divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust."

Dr. Porter read his sermon from a manuscript in a slow, languid manner, without much attempt at gesture or inflection. His style of delivery was as directly opposite to that of Mr. Beecher as can possibly be imagined. More than likely its want of force was, at least in part, due to the illness which Mr. Halliday announced him to be suffering under. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Professor was listened to with respectful attention from beginning to end, so excellent was the discourse itself. It was divided into five heads. Starting out with the proposition that the world is corrupt, Dr. Porter said that sooner or later those things which appear to a man as grievous sins in another, and mere peccadilloes in himself, suddenly break out into an offense which causes him to loathe himself, if he be moderately honest. This leads to the consideration that all the corruption of the world proceeds from unrestrained desire, which in itself is good, but being misdirected becomes bad. To escape from this corruption is the greatest of earthly blessings, for if all human desires should run alike man would become like to God. Such escape is possible. It has always been the dream of reformers. It is to be found only in the New Testament, and consists in faith in Christ, but the power is exerted not by the example of Christ, for that merely aggravates wicked men, but by the force of the promises of the Gospel. When men learn that God stands ready to forgive all their sins at once, and that heaven is reserved for their portion, the evil that is in them flies to hide itself in shame.

Assistant Pastor Halliday preached in the evening. This morning the last, "for the present," of those daily morning prayer-meetings that were introduced at the beginning of the great trial, will be held. Rev. Mr. Julian, of New-Bedford, will conduct the services of the next three Sundays, and Dr. Robinson, of Troy, the remainder until the end of the Pastor's vacation.

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY.

DR. TYNG'S CHURCH ATTENDED IN A BODY—THE CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

The Orange anniversary will be celebrated to-day by the members of the organization with customary reverence and enthusiasm, but the celebration will be entirely of a private and social character, and the public display which heretofore has been the occasion of angry comment will be dispensed with. The various lodges in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City will commemorate the day by a picnic at Alpine Grove, opposite Yonkers, on the Hudson, where the ceremonies and festivities proper to the occasion will be observed. The religious services, which are generally associated with its observance, took place yesterday at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street. By appointment, the members of the respective lodges met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the head-quarters of the Derry Wall Lodge, No. 453 Fourth avenue, where they were to be organized preparatory to marching to the church in a body. There were thirteen lodges represented, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Fiftieth, Fifty-sixth, Sixty-third, Eightieth, Ninety-ninth, and One Hundred and Twentieth. They numbered nearly 500 members, and the attendance would have been considerably larger but for absence of numerous delegates sent to participate in the funeral services of a brother at Green-Wood Cemetery. Shortly after 3 o'clock the procession formed into line and moved in the direction of the church. They were in charge of Capt. Fullerton, Supreme Grand Treasurer, and Anthony Bassier, State Grand Master, but neither members nor officers wore any regalia. The procession attracted comparatively little attention, and it being deemed that there was no necessity for the interference of the Police, none were present. The services at the Church of the Holy Trinity commenced at 4 o'clock, the officiating clergymen being Rev. Morris Tyng and Rev. John F. Steem. The sermon was a purely doctrinal discourse and did not bear any relation to the character of the celebration. It was preached by Mr. Tyng, from the Epistle to the Ephesians, x., 15.: "Speaking the truth in love." The lesson of the sermon was the necessity of the exercise of love to God and to man, according to the teachings of the Scripture, and a disregard of such conditions and circumstances as may tend to its hindrance. With the termination of the religious exercises the participants in the ceremonies returned to their homes.

ESCAPED PRISONERS RECAPTURED.

Officer Beck, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and Detective Lyons, appeared at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, having in custody Daniel Warner and William J. Glynn, two of the prisoners who escaped from the prison of the Fourth District Court on Friday last, and William Byrnes, whom they arrested as an accessory to their escape. Keeper Cuskley identified the two men, and they were sent to their old quarters. Byrnes was also held on the charge made by the officers of aiding and abetting the escape of the prisoners. Reilly, the other man who escaped, has not yet been captured.

THE FREE BATHS.

During the past week the free baths at the foot of West Eleventh street, North River, and East Fifth street, East River, have been visited by a very large number of bathers of both sexes—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday being set apart for females. Following is a statement of the number admitted to the baths: At the bath foot of East Fifth street there were admitted on Monday, 2,716; on Tuesday, 6,810; on Wednesday, 3,011; on Thursday, 7,264; on Friday, 3,379; and on Saturday, 8,622. At the bath foot of West Eleventh street there were admitted on Monday, 3,500; on Tuesday, 8,000; on Wednesday, 3,500; on Thursday, 9,000; on Friday, 3,500; on Saturday, 8,000; and yesterday, 2,100.

BASE-BALL.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK—A PROGRAMME OF UNUSUAL INTEREST.

Lovers of base-ball in this vicinity are to be favored during the ensuing week, a professional game having been arranged for every day, on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn, E. D. The St. Louis (Brown Stockings) Club have come on and are to play with the Mutuals and Atlantics alternately every day. The first of these games is to be played with the Atlantics this afternoon. The games for the week have been arranged as follows:

Monday, St. Louis vs. Atlantic.
Tuesday, St. Louis vs. Mutual.
Wednesday, St. Louis vs. Atlantic.
Thursday, St. Louis vs. Mutual.
Friday, St. Louis vs. Atlantic.
Saturday, St. Louis vs. Mutual.

The St. Louis Club, in their Eastern tour, played a game with the Philadelphias, and beat them by a score of 8 to 4. This is their third victory over that club. The Chicago Club are also coming to this City, and it is expected that several very exciting contests will soon be played. They play a game to-day in Boston with the Boston Club.

Several other interesting games of base-ball are to be played in this vicinity during this week and next. They have been arranged as follows:

Monday, July 12.—Alphas, of Roseville, N. J., vs Eagles, of New-Brunswick, N. J., at Newark, N. J.

Tuesday, July 13.—Pavonias vs. Mohawks, both of Jersey City, on the old St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, N. J.

Wednesday, July 14.—Unions, of Newark, N. J., vs. Mutuals, of Meadville, Penn., at Irvington, N. J.

Thursday, July 15.—Unions, of Newark, N. J., vs. Keystones, of New-York City, at Irvington, N. J. Also Chelseas, of Brooklyn, vs. Mutuals of Meadville, Penn., on Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn.

Saturday, July 17.—Concord vs. Nameless Club, both of Brooklyn, on Prospect Park Ball Grounds, in Brooklyn. Also, Stars, of New-York City, vs. T. B. F. U. S. Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., at Bridgeport, Conn.

Thursday, July 22.—Unions, of Newark, N. J., vs. Olympic, of Manhattanville, (New-York City,) at Irvington, N. J.

Saturday, July 24.—Concords, of Brooklyn, vs. Alphas, of Roseville, N. J., on Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn. Also, Flyaways, of New-York City, vs. Staten Islands, on the Fort Washington Grounds, in New-Brighton, Staten Island.

RECORD OF PROFESSIONAL CLUBS.

The following list shows the respective standing of the various professional clubs this season, reckoned up to Saturday:

Clubs.	—Games.— Won.	Lost.
Boston	37	4
Athletic, of Philadelphia	26	7
Hartford	25	12
St. Louis	17	6
Philadelphia	16	17
Mutual, of New-York City	14	15
Chicago	11	11
Red Stocking	4	13
Washington	4	23
New-Haven	3	25
Atlantic, of Brooklyn	2	31

From this it will be seen that the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, stands at the foot of the list. This club, for some reason or other, is doing miserably this season. In nearly all their games with professional clubs their playing is so poor that it is now looked upon as certain, before every game, that they will be beaten. And even with the amateur clubs, they have hard work to win, as in the game of last Thursday, on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, when they required twelve innings to beat the amateur Olympic Club, of Manhattanville. The Boston Club stands at the head of the list. They have now played eight games with the Athletic Club, and of these they have won five, by scores of 14 to 5, 12 to 0, 11 to 6, 12 to 4, and 7 to 3. Of the eight games two were ties, 3 to 3 and 10 to 10, both being contests that would have ended in favor of the Bostons but for the interference of local gambling roughs. One game only was lost. Last week they defeated the Athletics in Boston, and the remaining games of the series are to be played in Philadelphia. For the second place in the list the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Hartfords, are each working very hard, while the St. Louis Club are following close upon their heels.

TROUBLES OF THE MISSES CONWAY.

DANGER OF THEIR LOSING THE LEASE OF THEIR THEATRE IN BROOKLYN—ALLEGED UNFAIR CONDUCT OF THEIR LANDLORDS.

Much sympathy has recently been elicited by the business troubles of Misses Minnie and Lillian Conway, the present lessees of the Brooklyn Theatre. It is asserted by their friends that the orphan children of the late Mrs. F. B. Conway have been treated unfairly by the owners of the theatre, and that while the Conways have been laboring most courageously, and all things considered, successfully, to pay off the indebtedness contracted by their mother, the theatre owners have been working to deprive the lessees of their possession of the theatre, and at the same time retain the valuable scenery properties, &c., belonging to the late Mrs. Conway's estate. In October, 1871, Mrs. Conway leased the theatre for $18,000 a year, more than twenty per cent. on its original cost. Nothwithstanding her utmost exertions she was unable to raise more than $13,500 toward the first year's rent, and $15,000 toward the second. As these sums were a very fair return, considering the value of the property, Messrs. Kingsley, Keeney & Co. concluded to accept those sums, and accordingly gave Mrs. Conway receipts in full for the two years' rent. During the season of 1873-4, however, the theatre lost money, and though the lessee continued to make monthly payments, the debt against her continued to increase down to the day of her death. When the daughters succeeded to the management in June last they received a benefit from the citizens of Brooklyn, by which they realized $3,500. This sum, with all the money in their possession, they paid to Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney, with the understanding that it should be applied to the payment of the rent for the current year. The entire sum thus paid amounted to $6,500, and included every cent that the lessees could get together. At the close of the season they were surprised to learn, they say, that Kingsley & Keeney had credited the $6,500 to the indebtedness incurred by their mother, and were preparing to bring in an additional bill against them for the current rent, which they imagined had been paid. This action on the part of the owners was followed, upon the 3d inst., by an order of injunction, granted by Judge Pratt, which forbade them from disposing of the scenery, properties, &c., which belonged to their mother's estate, and even prohibited them from raising money on their own furniture and personal effects. The Misses Conway say that they do not want to keep their lease of the theatre, if the owners are bent on depriving them of it, but they do think they are entitled to more consideration than they have received. During the three years of her management Mrs. Conway purchased over $25,000 worth of scenery, properties, &c., and at the present time it is unusually well equipped in this respect. All of these valuable additions Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney propose to keep in lieu of the mother's debt. The Misses Conway have for years been general favorites in Brooklyn, and their friends claim that, with a little indulgence from the owners of the house, they will be able to meet all demands upon them and at the same time retain the position and prospects which they have labored so bravely and faithfully to acquire.

MURDER OF A CHILD.

A BROOKLYN SHOEMAKER KILLS THE LITTLE BOY OF A NEIGHBOR WITH A BRICK.

Thomas Connolly, an Irishman, twenty-seven years old, and a shoemaker by trade, lives in rooms in the rear of his shop, which is located at No. 147 Butler street, Brooklyn. He is well known to the Police and to his neighbors as an habitual drunkard, and one who, when intoxicated, abuses his wife. He has served six months in the Penitentiary for stealing chickens in Williamsburg. His moroseness and savage temper when he is drunk have involved him at different times in serious quarrels with his neighbors, one of which culminated yesterday in the murder of a little child. The quarrel began on Monday last by a wanton insult offered by Connolly to Mrs. Skelly, who lives in the second story of the same house in which he lives. Mrs. Skelly promptly informed her husband, a 'longshoreman, of the insult, and high words resulted. Connolly cherished malice toward Mrs. Skelly for having told her husband of the insult, and yesterday morning as he was coming out of his door he saw her sitting on the front steps of the house, with two of her children. It was the first time he had seen her after his quarrel with her husband, and he seemed goaded to fury by the sight. A few bricks were piled on the curb for the repair of a pavement in the rear of the house, and seizing one of them he said, "You ——, I'll kill you," and hurled it with all his strength at the frightened woman. It missed her, but struck her son Thomas, aged seven years, on the head, the sharp corner of the brick crushing in his skull, and inflicting a wound which is expected by the hospital surgeons to prove fatal.

Connolly, seeing what he had done, jumped over a fence near by, and sought concealment. The Police were immediately notified, and search was made for him for about four hours, when Officer Lewis found him. When he was questioned in the station he said he was "passing the bricks up the street, and one of them struck the boy."

FILKINS, THE EXPRESS ROBBER.

The Albany *Times* of Saturday evening says: "The report in regard to the finding of the skeleton of John T. Filkins, the express robber, in a sewer under Clinton Prison, at Dannemora, appears to be quite generally discredited in this city, especially by the Police authorities. The latter believe Filkins too shrewd to be caught in such a trap, and have some reasons to suppose that he is still alive and in Canada. At different times since the escape of Filkins from the prison reports have prevailed of persons residing in this city seeing him in Canada, and we have been informed that a certain gentleman will take his oath that he saw and conversed with Filkins in Canada. There are other reasons for believing that he is still alive, if not in Canada, and the report of his death does not appear to be credited by his friends and relatives. Filkins lost three toes from one of his feet when a baggageman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and wore false teeth, which would seem to afford means for positive identification if the skeleton found was his. It is also stated that several prisoners have escaped from the prison since the disappearance of Filkins. Should the report that Filkins is alive and in Canada prove true, he probably could not be molested, as it is said that the Extradition treaty with Canada does not apply to persons after conviction."

A HEAVY DEFAULTER.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT OF FRAUDULENT ACTS IN SAN FRANCISCO—A HEARTLESS VILLAIN.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 3d inst. gives the following details of alleged frauds, of which mention has been made in our telegrams:

"Although the proceedings of the Central Pacific Railroad authorities with reference to the defalcation of the late Secretary of the Western Development Company, known by the name of John Miller, have been conducted with great privacy, the developments reached have been of such an astounding character as to preclude the possibility of long-continued secrecy. Miller, whose real name is Woodruff, is a defaulter for an immense sum, possibly reaching in the neighborhood of a million dollars, but the company are reticent as to the precise amount, if they have yet ascertained. This rascal came to this State about six years ago, and securing an engagement with the railroad company, succeeded, by his insidious manner and crafty character, in ingratiating himself into the confidence of the officers, and finally obtained promotion to the post of responsibility which enabled him to distinguish himself as the most successful thief in California. He claimed to have been a resident of one of the Southern States, but is now known that he came hither from New-York, where he has a wife and family residing. He represented to his family at the East that he was going to Australia, and ever since his residence here he has corresponded regularly with them through an accomplice in Melbourne—probably deluding them with the idea that he was preparing a home for their removal thither. As already known, the scoundrel meantime had illegally married an estimable lady, of wealth and high social position, of Sacramento, and was living in ostentatious extravagance in this city, having erected a palatial residence at the corner of Jones and Sutter streets. When Miller, otherwise Woodruff, was detected in his rascality it is evident that he was preparing to leave the country and desert his second wife. That devoted woman immediately proffered the whole of her private fortune to settle the defalcation, and release her supposed husband from trouble. The railroad company, however, had ascertained that no legal marriage relation existed between the deeply-injured woman and the scoundrel, and knowing as well he designed crowning his infamy by deserting her, refused to accept any such sacrifice. The company had taken nothing so far except property which Woodruff purchased with his stealings, and securities obtained by him in like manner. During his term of office the rascal has transferred much valuable property to a purchaser named Woodruff, purporting to be a resident of Australia, and, of course, none other than himself. The sales were invariably made at a low figure, the money represented in the transactions stolen from the Development Company, to be paid to himself and stolen over again. The design of the thief was evidently to abscond, abandon his wife in this city, resume his former identity in Australia, and realize on an immense amount of real estate through power of attorney, under the name of Woodruff. The scheme was a daring one, and carried out on a gigantic scale, with great art and shrewdness. The rascal was too avaricious, however, and delayed the consummation of the swindle until suspicion fell upon him. The day before his hurried flight, in anticipation of arrest, he attempted to borrow $20,000 of a real estate firm in this city on his residence, and the loan would have been supplied had his departure not been so hasty. The company are daily discovering parcels of real estate owned by the thief, represented in the name of Woodruff, and yesterday, it is reported, they recovered a large amount in English securities, which were secreted in the residence he lately occupied. What will be the final disposition of this precious scoundrel may not be predicted, as the authorities of the law are not cognizant of his heinous crimes, and at present he is merely in the custody of the railroad company."

A HEAVY SUIT.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS INVOLVED—AN INTERPOLATED NAME IN A WILL.

A suit involving a large amount of property in Savannah and other portions of Georgia, and in Baltimore, has recently been brought by heirs of Robert Bolton. The Savannah *Advertiser* of the 8th inst. gives the following in reference to it:

"In the latter part of the eighteenth century there was in Savannah a firm composed of Robert Bolton and Thomas Newell, known under the firm name of Bolton & Newell. Later on the firm name was changed, Mr. Newell, we believe, having been captured by the French, and a cousin of the senior partner, named John Bolton, was taken in the firm then being known as Robert & John Bolton. The firm was very rich, owned a large number of vessels, and did an immense freight business, the wealthy partner being Mr. Robert Bolton. In the year 1802 Mr. Robert Bolton died, leaving a wife, two sons, Robert and James, and several daughters. In his will he left as executors and executrix Sarah Bolton, his wife; Robert and James, his two sons; George Woodruff, Joseph Habersham, and William Wallace. In his will was the stipulation that the will should not be administered on until the youngest boy, James, became of age, which would be in 1818. It is impossible at present to give a detailed account of what actually occurred immediately after the death of the senior partner, but suffice it to say for the present, that his wife survived him but a short while. Before the death of the senior partner, the junior partner, his cousin, had endeavored to get him to sign a will in which he was to be one of the executors. His wife, however, prevailed upon him to refuse this, and in the list of executors he was left out. However, after the death of the wife, John Bolton succeeded, by some means—which are now plainly seen to be forgery—to get his name among the executors. This forgery was only discovered about two weeks since, while the recorded will was being examined by Mr. William Hastings, the attorney and friend of the family, who is here looking after the case. The handwriting and ink are entirely different in this section from the balance of the will. The astonishing part is that this was not discovered before. But circumstances at present seem to show that John Bolton had managed the fraud so well after placing his name among the executors, that the will never came directly under their notice; and another remarkable fact is that the original will, which should be in the Recorder's office, cannot be found, and this, we hear, is the only instance of such a thing on record. John Bolton, the surviving partner, was the originator and first President of the Planters' Bank in Savannah, and it being generally understood that he was the principal executor of his partner's will, his influence was very large. Direct knowledge of what occurred after this is, at present, not clear, but in 1838 John Bolton was in Baltimore, where he also had property, and here was accused of having purloined important papers belonging to the firm, and this, together with the fear of his fraud being discovered, caused his death, which was sudden. It is supposed that the lawyer who had been employed about this time to attend to the affair was bribed, as important papers in the case were lost. These have again come to light, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated. The two sons died young, and the actual standing of their father and his will was not known by the rest of the family. The younger, it is believed, had been induced, by promises and certain statements, to suppose that all was going well, while the elder, who was in England, knew better. However correct all this detail may be, one fact stands prominent, the heirs have come in possession of certain grants and deeds of the middle and latter part of the eighteenth century, and early part of the nineteenth, that show that certain property in the City of Savannah and elsewhere has been fraudulently taken from them, and that the parties now in possession have not proper titles to their property. This they are now investigating thoroughly, and propose, as soon as practicable, instituting suit to recover. They have already commenced in Baltimore, and on the docket of the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Maryland, stands the following: 'Robert Bolton, Nannette Bolton, Adelle Bolton, and others vs. The City of Baltimore, George Holland, and others.' And viewing the fact that the estate is in a condition of continuing the administration, several parties in Savannah, among whom are some of our influential firms, have been notified to pay over no further rents or profits, but to reserve the same. A simple index of the grants and deeds of this property covers over thirty pages of foolscap, showing the claims to extend all through the city and State. The number of the heirs at present we have not learned, but they are, of course, numerous, many of them being quite wealthy. Two of the nieces, Misses Adelle and Nannette Bolton, are owners of Bolton Priory, West Chester, N. Y., an institution well known throughout the South. This suit is already being freely discussed throughout the city, and Mr. William Hastings has been for the past three weeks engaged in looking over the old records, both in the Recorder's office and Custom-house, and daily new developments come to light."

DIVERSITIES OF THE CENSUS-TAKERS.

The Cooperstown (Otsego County) *Freeman* says: George Temple is the "census man" for the Middlefield district, and last week called upon Mrs. Stockhealthy and made the usual inquiries. To the question "Your age?" she replied, "Twenty-six." "Why," said the genial George, "John Tarpenny says you are about fifty." "Well, now, if John Tarpenny knows my age better'n I do, s'pose you go and do your business with me with John Tarpenny. But, George, who's going to be our next President—who do ye think is?" "That's pretty hard to tell," said George, carefully. "Well, anyhow, I'm glad old Abe Linking's time is most out."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Richard Wilkinson, keeper of a disorderly house at No. 5 Mulberry street, was held in default of $500 bail to keep the peace.

The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool on July 1 and Queenstown on July 2 reached this port yesterday.

An unknown man fell overboard from the steamer Germania, lying at Pier No. 22 North River, on Saturday morning, and was drowned before aid could reach him.

Arthur Oberleich, aged nine years, of No. 176 Spring street, while lighting a fire in a stove at his residence, used a kerosene-oil can. An explosion followed, and he is badly hurt.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Thomas Holmes was held on the charge of picking the pocket of George Bagwell, of No. 214 West Twenty-ninth street, of $7 75, on Saturday afternoon.

John Halpin, keeper of a disorderly house at No. 32½ Elizabeth street, was held in default of $1,000 bail, and seven men and a like number of women found on the premises were fined $10 each.

Edward E. Greene was held in default of $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $125 from Thomas J. Devine, of No. 461 Sixth avenue.

Samuel W. Rogers on Saturday evening attempted to break into the factory of Jacez Cromoie, No. 456 Hudson street. He was arrested in the act, and Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, held him for trial in $500 bail.

Yesterday afternoon while Henry Delaney, aged fifty, and Michael Meagher, aged thirty-five, of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, were moving their shanty, the structure fell, killing Delaney instantly and injuring Meagher seriously.

Yesterday morning Eliza Graham and Thomas Bolton, of Nos. 86 and 88 Third avenue, became engaged in a quarrel when the former drew a knife and stabbed Bolton in the left thigh, inflicting a severe wound. The woman was arrested and locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct.

Hannah Dwyer, aged thirty, of No. 411 East Seventeenth street, died on Saturday, and Dr. Carey, of No. 210 East Seventeenth street, announced the case to be one of cholera morbus. The woman's son, however, informed the Police that his mother several days ago was badly beaten by his father, Timothy Dwyer, who was arrested and locked up to await the action of the Coroner.

Henry Gormley, Sr., and Henry Gormley, Jr., were arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, on a charge of robbery, made by John Murphy, a son-in-law of the elder Gormley. It appears that during a family quarrel, in which Murphy attacked the Gormleys, at their house, No. 742 Eleventh avenue, he was worsted, and in return preferred the charge of robbery, claiming that $18 and a knife were taken from him. The Gormleys were held for examination.

The completion of the new barge for the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, will be celebrated on Monday, July 19, by an invitation excursion to the members of the press, the City officials, and patrons of the Guild. The barge will be in complete order, and the excursion will be under the management of the Trustees. Before the regular sick children's excursions begin, a grand afternoon and evening trip down the bay and up the Hudson will be given on Tuesday, July 20, in aid of the Free Excursion Fund. The affair will be a brilliant one, as good music will be provided; the number of tickets will be limited, and will be disposed of only by the members of the committee.

BROOKLYN.

Fifty-nine lodgers were sheltered at the police stations of this city on Saturday night.

About 5 A. M. yesterday, Jacob Kisselman, of No. 33 Taylor street, shot himself in the heart with a pistol at the corner of Division and Wythe avenues. He leaves a wife and two children.

David Potter, aged thirty-five years, was arrested on Saturday for being drunk and disorderly, and was taken to the Second Precinct Station. Within an hour of the time of his arrest the doorman discovered him hanging to a bar of his cell door by a leather strap. His attempt at suicide was foiled by the doorman, who promptly cut him down.

Jacob Kesselman, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 33 Taylor street, after a quarrel with his wife on Saturday, left his home and wandered about the streets until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when, at Clymer street and Division avenue, he placed the muzzle of a pistol to his left breast and shot himself through the heart, dying instantly.

On the night of July 3, John Well, aged twenty-two years, of No. 30 South Fifth street, quarreled in front of his residence with Peter Carrol and Patrick Griffin, and received a blow on the head with a stone which fractured his skull. It was not known to the authorities until midnight on Saturday, when Well was taken to the Brooklyn E. D. Hospital. Carrol and Griffin were immediately arrested.

Register McLoughlin and his wife, of this city, returned on Saturday from a visit to Mrs. McLoughlin's father, who lives in New-Jersey, leaving him in good health after dinner on that day. As he bade them good-bye on their leaving he said, "Good-bye, my children; we have eaten our last dinner together." They rallied him, seeing no cause for such a remark, but when they arrived at home they found a dispatch awaiting them announcing the old gentleman's death.

About 9:40 P. M. on Saturday, Ellen McKee, of No. 734 Bergen street, aged sixty years, was run over on the corner of Bergen street and Vanderbilt avenue, by a butcher's wagon belonging to Martin Groom, of Dean street, near Flatbush avenue. She was very seriously and probably fatally injured, four of her left ribs being broken. Martin Groom, Jr., aged thirteen years, who was driving in the wagon, was arrested, but as Mrs. McKee did not wish to make a complaint against him he was discharged, to appear at any time when wanted by the authorities.

LONG ISLAND.

The Long Island Railroad Company are constructing a depot at Water Mills, on the Sag Harbor Branch.

The public has not yet heard the last of the Ludlam divorce case. Teresa S. Ludlam, of Oyster Bay, has commenced suit against her husband, Alfred Ludlam, to recover $15,000 damages for slander. The papers were served on Saturday. It was understood that two other persons who were in fear of the prosecutions have transferred their property. Mrs. Ludlam's friends express the determination to push her defamers to the full extent of the law.

The census returns will show the population of the town of Oyster Bay to be between 12,000 and 14,000—an increase of from 3,000 to 4,000 since the last enumeration. Glen Cove Election District contains upward of 5,000 people. The population of East Hampton, Suffolk County, is 2,241; of Southampton, 6,107, and of Huntington, Queens County, 7,819—that of the village being 2,260. In Sag Harbor there are 67 stores and shops; value of the church property, $123,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Baptists of Monmouth County have contributed $5,000 toward liquidating the debt of Peddie Institute in that county.

Baxter's wrecking machine, at the foot of Sixth street, Hoboken, was damaged $500 by fire early yesterday morning.

Henry Koppel, of No. 29 Hancock avenue, Jersey City Heights, was drowned yesterday morning while bathing in Penn Horn Creek.

Thomas McGeehan, fifty-six years old, and section boss for seventeen years on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was run over and killed on Saturday at Roseville.

An unknown man jumped into the river from a Christopher street and Hoboken ferry-boat yesterday, intending to commit suicide. The boat hands rescued him. He refused to give his name.

The ladies of the Centennial Board of Salem County, N. J., will hold a harvest home in the City of Salem on Thursday next, July 15, for the benefit of the Centennial of 1876, and to commemorate the many abundant harvests that have been gathered in that county during the century. Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, will deliver an oration, and several prominent gentlemen, including the Governor of the State, are expected to be present.

A shooting affray at Woodbridge on Saturday between John Higgins, a lightning-rod pedler, and Albert Hart, a farmer, will probably result fatally to Higgins. The wounded man had agreed to put up a lightning-rod on Mr. Hart's house within a specified time, and to receive in payment Hart's note at ninety days. When the note matured Higgins called for his pay, but was ordered off the premises. Hot words ensued, when Hart fired at Higgins, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

MURDER IN LOISBURG, N. J.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night John Van Voort, a young man living on Weehawken street, Loisburg, was struck in the head with a ball-bat and fatally injured by John Barrett, a young neighbor. Barrett is only sixteen years of age, and lives in the house adjoining that occupied by Van Voort. They had a dispute over some trivial matter last evening, but no threats of violence were made on either side, and the trouble seemed to have come to an end. As Van Voort was in the act of turning to go into the house Barrett struck him a heavy blow on the back of the head with a bat which he had in his hand, felling him to the ground. He was carried into his house, physicians were summoned at once, and it was discovered that his skull had been fractured and his recovery pronounced impossible. Barrett fled immediately after striking the blow, and up to a late hour had evaded arrest.

A ROSE FOR YOUR BUTTON-HOLE.

California papers speak of a rose on Dr. Dimmick's land, in Santa Barbara, which is of a delicate lemon tint, of delightful perfume, and sixteen and three-quarters inches in circumference, its shortest diameter being five inches, and the measurement in various directions, from tip to tip of petal, over six inches. The depth of the rose is fully three inches. Another rosy marvel in the doctor's garden is a cluster of 113 buds of the Le Marque variety. A common felt hat covered the space in which were counted the above number of buds.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—The Printing Cloths market has been dull throughout the week with light transactions, prices remaining steady at 5 @ 5⅛c. for good standard and extra 64x64. Sales of the week foot up 22,400 pieces.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Ella Wilson, Henry Sampson, Mrs. Henry Sampson, Mrs. Edey, Master C. L. Edey, Miss S. Mackintosh, Rev. Dr. Collier, Miss Louise Collier, Miss Mary Collier, Miss Hewitt, Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, William B. McGrath and friend, A. A. Anderson, Patrick Boland, M. W. Stackpool, Miss Jane A. Boland, Robert Duncan Dr. B. Marshall, A. D. Napier, Albert Thompson, C. A. Rothschild, C. E. Hastings, J. C. Bedell, John A. Rafter, L. W. Boyton, John Inglis, A. Hiley, L. J. Skelton, Mr. McCartney, W. H. Squires, S. S. Mebard, Mr. Montpellier, W. R. Taylor, J. Dudgeon, P. C. Dart, Charles Jutte, Edmund Broc, Mr. Brebner, Henry Gregory, James E. Young, Isaac Cahn, J. A. Joseph, W. H. Olmsted, J. G. Macdonald, John T. Little, Mrs. J. M. Jacques, Miss L. E. Jacques, Miss M. O. Jacques, J. M. Jacques, S. T. Jacques, A. J. Cunningham, Emilie Dreyfus, L. G. Sellstedt, William Cooper, Henry Douglas, Charles H. Audyman, A. Wright Sanford, Louis Mesier, Rev. F. Ohlinger, Master A. F. Rogers, Master C. S. Baldwin, J. O. Dupuis, Mr. Hatchard, Sam. McIntyre, Mme. Ludwig, Miss Ludwig, Master Ludwig, William Shear, J. A. Anderson, Mrs. Erwin and servant.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Bainbridge and Miss S. Bainbridge, Mrs. H. Van Wyck, S. Van Wyck, F. Van Wyck, Miss M. D——, Miss F. Van Wyck, Miss S. Huggins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vernon and family, and nurse, Mrs. Grant and family, and nurse, Dr. Wray and Mrs. Wray, M. D. Gunnison and Miss Gunnison, Mrs. A. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherwin and family, Miss F. M. Bret, G. B. Brett, E. F. B. Benjamin, P. T. Blackburn, U. S. Gilman, O. Younghusband, J. Burney, A. D. Balfour, U. G. Harris, U. A. Morris, M. Kronkeim, M. Townsend, U. G. Edwards, J. Le Cary, A. D. Barbour, J. G. Appleton, H. P. Maguire, H. L. McCroy, Miss S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Codd and family, Mrs. C. Griffiths and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:39 | Sun sets....7:31 | Moon sets.12:08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:17 | Gov. Island..3:06 | Hell Gate...4:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, July 11.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool July 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 72 cabin and 225 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortes; July 3, lat. 51.03, lon. 28 30, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 8th, lat. 45.15, lon. 52.20 passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 9th, lat. 41.50, lon. 54, passed a German bark bound W., showing signal letters Q. B. K. R.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, from Liverpool, arr. 10th, reports July 3, lat. 50.07, lon. 22.38, passed bark Sarpedon, (Br.,) bound E., and ship G. Hurlbut, bound W.; 10th, 250 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed bark Texas, (Ger.,) bound W.; 193 miles passed steam-ship Denmark, hence for London, and a State Line steamer bound E. The S. brings 54 cabin and 281 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Mariana VI., (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon 29 ds., with wine and corkwood to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Evanell, (of Stockton,) Hickborn, 44 ds., via St. Thomas, in ballast to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Carib, Townsend, St. Croix, 12 ds., with rum, molasses, and sugar to P. Hanford.

Bark American Lloyds, (of Stockton,) Park, Boston, 5 ds., in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, Port Spain, Trinidad, 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Viollia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Coffin, Cienfuegos, 19 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Osage, (of Pictou,) McDonald, Port Simon 20 ds., with mdse. to order. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Woodward, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Cheviot, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bogart, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig F. I. Merryman, Lecraw, St. Jago 18 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to R. A. Robertson.

Brig Zerlina, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Williams, Naguabo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Brig Atalya, Allen, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Pouvert & Co.

Schr. J. L. Cotter, Nutter, of and 8 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Eliza B. Beard, Lewis, of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Starlight, Blatchford, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Cecile, Anderson, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. Llubi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. V. C. Gates, Holmes, Calais, with lumber to G. C. Gates.

Schr. John Comstock, Heany, Georges Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. William Riley, Clark, Georges Banks, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. Tecumseh, Ferris, Georges Banks, with fish to J. E. Rogers.

Schr. Abel W. Parker, Deane, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Cherbuck, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Buel, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. E. Pratt, Holmes, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fredonia, Hatch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John S. Reynolds, Lewis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ralph Howes, (of Belfast,) Burgess, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to R. C. Fairchild—vessel to master.

Schr. William H. Kienzel, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

Sloop M. T. Forshay, Seaman, Virginia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

MOVILLE, July 11.—The Allan Line steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Trocks, from Baltimore via Halifax, arr. to-day.

PLYMOUTH, July 11.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Herder, Capt. Berends, from New-York July 1, for Hamburg, arr. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 11.—The steam-ship Indiana, of the American Line, Capt. Clark, from Philadelphia July 1, for Liverpool, arr. to-day.

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